

Illinois Nature Preserves Commission

819 NORTH MAIN STREET
ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS 61103
815/964-6666



NOTICE OF SIXTY-SEVENTH MEETING

The 67th meeting of the Illinois Nature Preserves Commission will be held on Sunday evening, April 16 and Monday morning, April 17, 1978 in the Lodge at Giant City State Park near Makanda, Illinois.

There will be a field trip on Sunday afternoon to Ozark Hills Nature Preserve in Trail of Tears State Forest (formerly called Union County State Forest).

Cabins have been reserved in the park for the night of April 16th. We will have dinner Sunday evening and breakfast Monday morning in the Lodge.

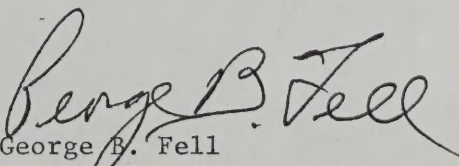
There will be opportunity for a field trip to Fern Rocks Nature Preserve in Giant City State Park on Monday, either in the early morning or after the meeting adjourns.

Schedule of events:

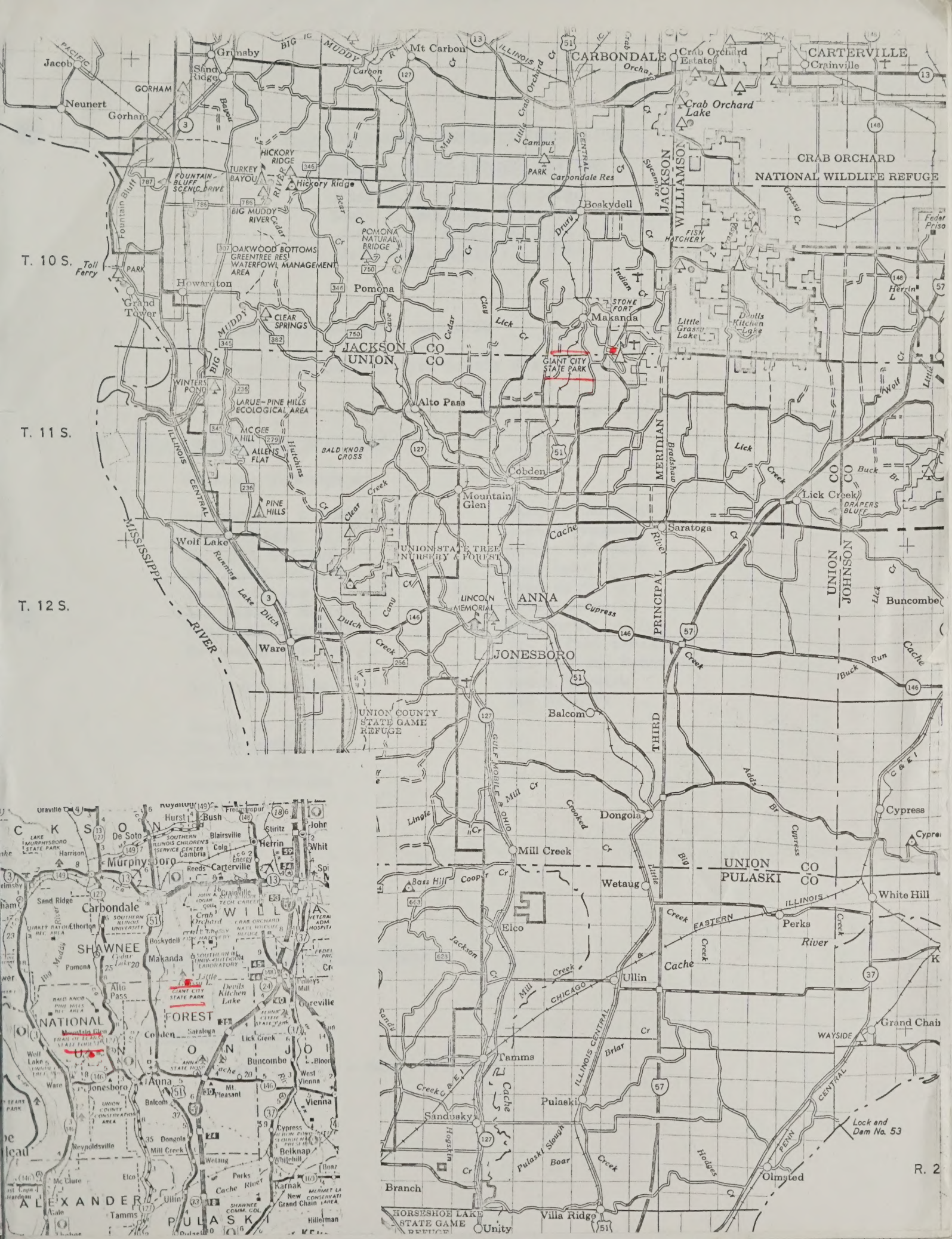
Sunday, April 16	1:00 p.m.	Meet at Trail of Tears State Forest (picnic area) for picnic lunch
" " "	1:30 p.m.	Field trip, Ozark Hills Nature Preserve and Pine Hills Ecological Area
" " "	5:30 p.m.	Dinner, Giant City State Park Lodge
" " "	7:00 p.m.	Commission meeting
Monday, April 17	7:30 a.m.	Breakfast, Giant City State Park Lodge
" " "	8:30 a.m.	Commission meeting

If you are arriving by public transportation, we will make arrangements to meet you. Please let us know your expected time and place of arrival.

Please provide the requested information on the accompanying form and return to us as soon as possible so that we may complete the arrangements.


George B. Fell
Executive Secretary

March 14, 1978




T. 10 S.

T. 11 S.

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ILLINOIS NATURE PRESERVES COMMISSION

AGENDA -- SIXTY-SEVENTH MEETING

Giant City State Park Lodge
Route 1, Makanda, Illinois
7:00 p.m., April 16, 1978
8:30 a.m., April 17, 1978

* Documentary materials herewith

Documentary material previously distributed

1) Call to order and roll call

Possible attendants:

Dr. Dale E. Birkenholz
Warren Dewalt
Dr. John Ebinger
Dr. James Fralish
Gordon Graves
Dr. Stanley Harris
Frederick Kalivoda
Dr. Peter Schramm

Dr. David Kenney

George B. Fell
Max Hutchison
Gerald Paulson
Bernice Popelka

Charles Tamminga
John Schwegman
Robert Schanzle
Andy West
Fran Harty
Jerry Garver
Don Kurz
Dr. Alfred Koelling
Dr. Kenneth Robertson
Rhona Schultz
Jay Schultz

2) Adoption of agenda

3) Approval of 66th meeting minutes

* 4) Financial report

January 1, 1978 - March 31, 1978

5) Report of INPC staff

6) Report of Conservation Department staff

7) Report of Natural Areas Inventory staff

* 8) Report of Rare & Endangered Species Project staff

9) Election of consultants

The Rules of Order & Procedure provide that consultants should be elected for one year terms. The following consultants were elected at the 62nd meeting on February 25, 1977: Dr. Robert Betz, Dr. Margery C. Carlson, Dr. Roberts Evers, Dr. S. Charles Kendeigh, and Edmund B. Thornton.

10) Next meeting arrangements

The next meeting is scheduled to be held on July 7 and 8 at Knox College in Galesburg (66-10 & 32).

* 11) Administrative matters

Work plan & budget, through FY79

Contract with Natural Land Institute for FY79

Personnel

REPORT: Fell

ACTION: To be considered

* 12) Natural Heritage Preservation Workshop proposal

REPORT: Schwegman

AREAS

* 13) Alexander Co.--Horseshoe Lake Nature Preserve, proposed deer hunt
Previous references: 30-12(R110); 31-17; 39-16(R208); 40-5

The Department of Conservation proposed a controlled hunt to reduce the deer herd and thereby reduce damage to crops raised for geese. Controlled hunts have been held on the nature preserve on two prior occasions.

REPORT: Jerry Garver

ACTION PROPOSED: Approval of
deer hunt

14) Cook Co.--Wolf Road (Westchester) Prairie
Previous action: Preservation recommended 51-19(R328)

On March 6, the Westchester Park Board held an informal public hearing on Wolf Road Prairie, and on March 13, they adopted a resolution endorsing the efforts to save the prairie.

REPORT: Popelka

ACTION: Recommend acquisition by
Westchester Park District;
Recommend DOC approval of a
LAWCON grant.

15) Johnson Co.--Heron Pond-Wildcat Bluff Nature Preserve, Little Black Slough addition

Determination of policy on designation of name for entire area.

* 16) Kankakee Co.--Kankakee River Basin Study

REPORT: Paulson

ACTION PROPOSED: Endorse recommendations

10) Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) - Bureau of Prisons

REPORT: Bureau of Prisons

10/11/68

10) Allegation of Unlawful Search of Prisoners' Mail
The Bureau of Prisons has received information that certain staff members of the Federal Bureau of Prisons have been conducting unauthorized searches of the mail of certain prisoners.

The Bureau of Prisons has received information that certain staff members of the Federal Bureau of Prisons have been conducting unauthorized searches of the mail of certain prisoners. This information was obtained from a confidential source who has provided reliable information in the past.

REPORT: Bureau of Prisons
ACTION: Review of mail handling procedures and disciplinary action against staff members involved.

11) Civil Rights Division (CRD) - Bureau of Prisons
Bureau of Prisons (BOP) - Bureau of Prisons (BOP) - Bureau of Prisons (BOP)

On March 1, 1968, the Bureau of Prisons received information that certain staff members of the Federal Bureau of Prisons have been conducting unauthorized searches of the mail of certain prisoners. This information was obtained from a confidential source who has provided reliable information in the past.

ACTION: Review of mail handling procedures and disciplinary action against staff members involved.
Bureau of Prisons (BOP) - Bureau of Prisons (BOP) - Bureau of Prisons (BOP)

12) Bureau of Prisons (BOP) - Bureau of Prisons (BOP) - Bureau of Prisons (BOP)
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13) Bureau of Prisons (BOP) - Bureau of Prisons (BOP) - Bureau of Prisons (BOP)

REPORT: Bureau of Prisons
ACTION: Review of mail handling procedures and disciplinary action against staff members involved.

* 17) Lake Co.--Ryerson Nature Preserve, cross-country skiing

Several persons have urged that cross-country skiing be allowed on certain trails in Ryerson Nature Preserve. The nature preserve has wide trails that were former woodland drives.

REPORT: Fell

ACTION: To be considered

* 18) Pulaski Co.--Chestnut Hills Nature Preserve, collecting

Previous references: 59-27; 60-19; 61-18(R424); 63-17(R439); 64-26

REPORT: A. West

* 19) Randolph & Jackson counties--Piney Creek Ravine

Previous action: Acquisition approved; preliminary approval of dedication 35-26(R163)

REPORT: A. West

ACTION PROPOSED: Approval of dedication

* 20) Will Co.--DesPlaines Fish & Wildlife Area prairie

REPORT: Schwegman

ACTION PROPOSED: Preliminary approval of dedication

* 21) Will Co.--Thorn Creek Nature Preserve

Previous action: Preliminary approval of dedication of three tracts, one owned by Will County Forest Preserve District, one owned by Village of Park Forest, and one owned by Park Forest South, 63-20(R442)

REPORT: Paulson

ACTION PROPOSED: Final approval of dedication; waive preliminary approval on tracts owned by DOC

* 22) Winnebago Co.--Colored Sands Nature Preserve, vegetation management

REPORT: Paulson & Popelka

ACTION PROPOSED: Approval of burning & black locust control

23) Other areas

24) Other business

25) Adjournment

ILLINOIS NATURE PRESERVES COMMISSION

MINUTES OF SIXTY-SIXTH MEETING

February 10, 1978

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ILLINOIS NATURE PRESERVES COMMISSION

MINUTES OF SIXTY-SIXTH MEETING

(Subject to approval of the Commission at 67th meeting)

Field Museum of Natural History
East Roosevelt and Lake Shore Drive South
Chicago, Illinois
10:00 a.m., February 10, 1978

66-1) Call to order:

The meeting convened at 10:00 a.m. pursuant to the call of Chairman Birkenholz.

Members present: Dr. Dale E. Birkenholz, Dr. John Ebinger, Dr. James Fralish, Gordon Graves, Dr. Stanley E. Harris, Jr., Frederick Kalivoda, and Dr. Peter Shcramm.

Member absent: Warren Dewalt.

Others present: Dr. David Kenney, Director, Department of Conservation, Advisor; George B. Fell, Executive Secretary, Max Hutchison, Gerald Paulson, and Bernice Popelka, Field Representative, Illinois Nature Preserves Commission; John Schwegman, Robert Schanzle, and Andy West, Natural Areas Section, Department of Conservation; Dr. Kenneth Robertson, Illinois Natural History Survey; Dr. Alfred Koelling, Illinois State Museum; Judith Stockwell, Director, Open Lands Project; Tom Walkington, Land Steward, Illinois Chapter, The Nature Conservancy; Karl Bartel Fran Harty; Don Kurz; Mary Lou Marsuki; Steve Packard; Charles Sheviak.

66-2) Adoption of agenda:

It was moved, seconded, and carried that the agenda be adopted subject to change of sequence by the Chairman.

66-3) Approval of 65th meeting minutes:

It was moved, seconded, and carried that the minutes of the 66th meeting, held in Freeport on October 7, 1977, be approved.

66-4) Financial report:

Mr. Fell presented the following statement of Commission expenses for the period from July 1, 1977 - December 11, 1977:

Expenses incurred on behalf of INPC by members & Natural Land Institute

<u>Travel</u> , Commission members	\$ 492.91
<u>Commodities</u> , Office supplies	103.53
<u>Contractual services</u> , Natural Land Institute	
Personal services	\$21,749.71
Employee benefits	3,108.62
Unemployment compensation	(83.10)
Insurance	195.84
Travel, personnel	1,315.01
Rent, utilities & maintenance	1,002.00
Rental, office equipment	510.00
Telephone	1,009.93
Postage	598.44
Office supplies	81.30
Books, mpas, photos	216.79
Duplicating	
General	1,095.00
Xeroxing	422.94
Miscellaneous	5.00
Moving expense	380.83
Land management expense	33.28
	<u>\$31,641.59</u>
	<u><u>\$32,238.03</u></u>

Cash disbursements from General Revenue Fund appropriation

General administration & support services	
Travel, Commission members	\$ 492.91
Commodities, Office supplies	103.53
Contract Project 1	21,502.65
Preservation activities	
Contract Project 2	8,018.60
Management & protection	
Contract Project 3	2,565.60
	<u>\$32,683.29</u>
Difference between expenses incurred and amount reimbursed	445.26

66-5) General Report of INPC staff

Mr. Fell reported on the following matters:

Staff activities: A summary of staff activities for October, November, and December was distributed.

Special use permits: Five special use permits have been approved since the last meeting.

Dedications approved: Freeport Prairie, Stephenson County, and Heron Pond-Wildcat Bluff addition (Little Black Slough) Nature Preserve, Johnson County have been approved by the Director and the Governor.

Resignation of Field Representative: Richard Thom resigned his position with the Commission on December 31, 1977 to take the job of Natural Area Coordina-

tor for the Missouri Conservation Commission.

Upon the suggestion of Dr. Harris, it was agreed that a letter should be sent to Rick Thom expressing appreciation for his fine services as Field Representative for the Commission.

66-6) General report of Conservation Department staff:

Schwegman reported on the following matters:

National Heritage Program: In January, the Carter Administration announced its new National Heritage Program. This includes a budget request of \$69.3 million. The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation is being expanded to administer the program and the name is changed to the Heritage Conservation & Recreation Service. Legislation will be sought to expand the role of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation to include Federal activities affecting natural heritage preservation, and to establish a national register of natural areas.

Personnel: Marlin Bowles resigned his position as natural area biologist in the northeastern region at the end of November. His position is to be filled by March 1, and a new natural area biologist position will be established at Rock Falls on April 1. Volo Bog is to have a site manager.

Workshops: The staffs of the Natural Areas Section and the Nature Preserves Commission met December 7 and 8 to discuss implementation of the Natural Areas Inventory.

In mid-January there was a prairie training workshop at Illinois State University primarily for DOC personnel.

In late January staff members of the Commission and the DOC participated in a land preservation workshop on landowner contact procedures. This was held in Springfield by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation.

66-7) Report on Natural Areas Inventory:

Schwegman reported that field work on the Inventory was completed. Writing of the final report is in progress. Computer programming delays will cause postponement of the completion date until June, but there will be no additional expense. About 1,026 areas have been recognized, about 600 being Category I (natural vegetation) areas.

66-8) Report of Rare & Endangered Species Project:

Paulson presented a year-end report on the rare and endangered species project that had been prepared by Charles Sheviak.

A semi-final list of endangered and threatened plants has been prepared and distributed. Data collection has been completed. Writing of the report has begun. The Illinois Natural History Survey is continuing its participation in the study of animals. The State Museum may assist in publication.

66-9) Election of officers:

By unanimous agreement, election of officers was tabled since the Governor has not made new appointments to the Commission.

66-10) Future meeting arrangements:

The following schedule of meetings for 1978 was adopted:

April 16 and 17, Giant City State Park Lodge
July 7 and 8
September 22
December 1

66-11) Budget & Personnel:

Birkenholz said Chuck Tamminga of the DOC had informed him the Commission's line item in the DOC's proposed FY79 budget is \$85,800 or approximately 10 percent above this year's appropriation. Tamminga had urged that the Commission fill the Springfield field representative position left vacant by Richard Thom's resignation.

There was discussion of how the Commission's staff of three field representatives, a secretary, and an executive secretary could be maintained on the proposed budget, inasmuch as the Natural Areas Inventory and the Endangered Species Project, in which the staff had participated, were both being completed this spring. The Commission considers this as minimum staffing and understands the DOC agrees. The Commission's budget request had projected a need for \$115,400 to fund the staff on a full-time basis.

The alternatives of deferred hiring of the third field representative, continuance of staff on a part-time basis, and securing support from private contributions were discussed. The DOC will provide office facilities and overhead support for the field representative stationed in Springfield.

Dr. Kenney discussed the adverse current and anticipated future financial situation of the State as it applies to the DOC and Commission. He expressed concern for the Department's capital budget and the necessity to defer needed capital improvements and maintenance.

66-12) Acquisition of new headquarters:

Mr. Fell said that in December the Natural Land Institute had purchased for \$31,000 a house at 320 South Third Street, Rockford, to serve as headquarters for the Institute and the Commission. It will replace the present rented quarters and will provide considerably more space. It formerly was owned and used by Rockford College as the president's home, then as a reading clinic. Insulation, addition of storm windows, redecorating, etc., are planned or in progress. The securing of a new special use permit from the City has required considerable time and attention.

66-13) Federal surplus property:

Fell explained that the Commission could become eligible to secure Federal surplus property by completing an application. He presented a certification

and agreement form to which the Commission must subscribe in order to establish eligibility.

Upon motion by Dr. Ebinger, seconded by Dr. Harris, and carried, the following resolution was adopted.

The Commission approves application for eligibility for participation in the State Federal Property Assistance Program and directs the Chairman and Secretary to execute the required certification and agreement.

(Resolution 454)

66-14) Proposed cave protection bill:

Schwegman reported that a subcommittee of the House Environment, Energy and Natural Resources Committee is considering House Proposal 32, a proposed bill to provide protection for caves. Members of the Chicago Grotto of the Speleological Society had proposed the bill. Schwegman had testified at a hearing, and at the request of Fell had represented the Commission as well as the DOC. While the proposal included desirable provisions, the general structure and some other provisions were inappropriate. The Department will draft an alternative proposal by mid-March, prior to the next hearing on the measure.

The meeting was recessed at 12:15 p.m. for lunch and was reconvened at 1:15 p.m.

66-15) Natural Heritage Preservation Bill (S.B. 882):

Fell noted that Daniel Malkovich, Henry Barkhausen and Willard Klimstra had discussed the Natural Heritage Bill between themselves and had very helpfully offered a draft which went a long way toward reconciling divergent opinions. Thereafter, further progress had been made in improving the bill, but various problems of differing points of view between representatives of the Commission and the Department remained.

There was discussion of future action in view of the time factors and the remaining unreconciled differences. Since the bill was introduced by Senator Vivian Hickey at the Commission's request, future action on it depends on the wishes of the Commission.

Upon motion by Mr. Kalivoda, seconded by Dr. Fralish, and carried, the following resolution was adopted:

The Commission requests that no further legislative consideration of the Natural Heritage Preservation Bill be initiated until the Commission has studied and approved the draft to be proposed.

(Resolution 455)

The Chairman was directed to write to Senator Hickey expressing the Commission's appreciation for her efforts on behalf of the bill and requesting no further action until she is notified.

66-16) Prairie Resource Guide:

Paulson reported that the Natural Land Institute and Open Lands Project are trying to secure funding for production of a guide to Illinois prairies similar to the Prairie Primer that was published in Wisconsin. Marlin Bowles and Stephen Packard would be the principal authors. Bowles and Rick Thom had already worked on part of the project. The guide would include information on using specific areas, where they are, their ecology, and management of prairie.

Upon motion by Mr. Kalivoda, seconded by Dr. Schramm and carried, the following resolution was adopted:

The Commission endorses production of a Prairie Resource Guide.

(Resolution 456)

66-17) Exotic species control:

Dr. Schramm presented a report on the problem of non-native plant species in Illinois and the advantages of using a diversity of native species in habitat development. He pointed out that a number of species such as multiflora rose, Japanese honeysuckle, black locust, buckthorn, kudzu, and crown vetch are or may become serious problems. He felt that multiflora rose will become a major problem in nature preserves.

It was moved by Schramm, seconded by Ebinger, that the following resolution be adopted:

The Commission recognizes the serious problem of the spread of multiflora rose, Rosa multiflora, into a wide variety of habitats including natural areas both open and forested, pastures and ungrazed wildlands, forming extensive blocks of thorny and impenetrable vegetation at the expense of a diversity of native plant species; therefore the Commission goes on public record as opposing the use of multiflora rose as food and game cover, or for any other kind of planting, and urges the active eradication of this species wherever it occurs in the State of Illinois.

Following discussion, Schramm and Ebinger amended the motion by deleting the last 13 words of the proposed resolution and replacing them with the following: "...eradication of this species wherever possible".

Thereupon the motion was carried in the following form by favorable vote of Birkenholz, Fralish, Harris, Kalivoda and Schramm, with an opposing vote cast by Graves:

The Commission recognizes the serious problem of the spread of multiflora rose, Rosa multiflora, into a wide variety of habitats including natural areas open and forested, pastures and ungrazed wildlands, forming extensive blocks of thorny and impenetrable vegetation at the expense of a diversity of native plant species;

therefore the Commission goes on public record as opposing the use of multiflora rose as food and game cover, or for any other kind of planting, and urges the eradication of this species wherever possible.

(Resolution 457)

It was agreed that any news release on the action should emphasize the desirability of planting native species for habitat restoration.

66-18) Garden Show exhibit:

Popelka and Paulson reported on progress in preparing the exhibit for the Chicago Garden Show. There will be 10 feet of space available as part of the space secured by the Illinois Audubon Society. The exhibit will consist of rather large enlargements of color photographs. Leaflets will be available for distribution. The Audubon Society will tend the exhibit.

66-19) Wildlife Ecosystems Program:

Schwegman reported on the National Unique and Significant Wildlife Ecosystems Program of the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service. As part of this new program, the Fish & Wildlife Service is considering acquiring several Illinois areas that were recommended by the DOC and the Commission. The program is expected to continue, and other areas may be recommended for future acquisition.

66-20) Norris (St. Charles or Jones) Woods, Kane County:

Paulson reported that The Nature Conservancy had secured preservation of Norris Woods and that dedication as a nature preserve is proposed. The area was acquired by The Nature Conservancy and then conveyed to the City of St. Charles and the St. Charles Park District. It is a high quality upland oak woods on the east side of the Fox River.

Upon motion by Ebinger, seconded by Schramm, and carried, the following resolution was adopted:

The Commission gives preliminary approval of the dedication of the following described real property, owned by the City of St. Charles and the St. Charles Park District and located in Kane County, Illinois:

Part of the south half of Section 22,
Township 40 North, Range 8 East of the
Third Principal Meridian, Kane County,
Illinois, lying east of the Fox River.

(Resolution 458)

66-21) Shaw Woodlands & Prairie, Lake County:

Paulson & Gaston discussed the dedication of Shaw Woodlands & Prairie. Part of the land is owned by the Lake Forest Open Lands Association and part is

owned by The Nature Conservancy and leased to the Association. Negotiations are still underway with the Lake Forest Open Lands Association.

66-22) Spring Hollow, McHenry County, Conservation easement:

Fell reported that on December 29, 1977 Richard Babcock donated a conservation easement on his 30-acre partially wooded land to the Natural Land Institute. The area is a private nature sanctuary that has been recognized for many years as being unusual and highly suitable for preservation (INPC 43-22). The area has steep topography, springs and a marshy valley.

A notable feature of the easement is that a mortgage on the land has been subordinated to the easement.

Mr. Babcock intends that the title to the land will eventually go to the Natural Land Institute.

This may be the second conservation easement conveyed under the recently enacted law on conveyance of conservation rights in real property. The Nature Conservancy received an easement on a tract in Lake County a few days earlier.

Spring Hollow was not recognized by the Natural Areas Inventory since it has been subjected to disturbances in the past. The Nature Conservancy turned down Mr. Babcock's offer of the easement for this reason. There was discussion about use of the Natural Areas Inventory as an arbitrary determinant of eligibility of an area for preservation. The Commission members agreed that other factors in addition to those determining eligibility for recognition by the Inventory should be considered in determining eligibility for preservation.

66-23) Ayers Sand Prairie Nature Preserve, Carroll County:

Schwegman reported that a tract adjoining the northwest part of the preserve had been rezoned for industry and will be the site of a production facility for lead oxide. The DOC had tried unsuccessfully to have a buffer strip left in agricultural zoning.

66-24) Chicago Ridge Prairie, Cook County:

Popelka reported that 16 acres of the Chicago Ridge Prairie has been destroyed but that efforts are going forward to preserve the remaining 12.8 acres. Possible land sale tax benefits are being explored with the owners at this time.

66-25) Santa Fe Railroad Prairie, Cook County:

Popelka reported that efforts to secure cooperation of Santa Fe Industries in preservation of the prairie area in process. She has met with Merle W. Anholt, manager of Industrial Development, and James Scott, vice-president of Retail & Industrial Development to obtain information on the railroad's interest in the land and request the railroad's cooperation in working with us to preserve the area. She will meet with Mr. Anholt again on February 21, 1978 to continue these efforts.

66-26) Wolf Road Prairie, Cook County:

Popelka reported on the situation concerning Wolf Road Prairie. Two

groups, Save the Prairie Society and Westchester Commission to Save the Prairie, are working actively on preservation of the prairie. There is hope of participation of the Westchester Park District.

66-27) Prairie Chicken Sanctuary Nature Preserve, Jasper & Marion counties:

There was discussion of the annual report of the Illinois Natural History Survey on management of the sanctuaries. The prairie chickens have been adversely affected by competition of pheasants and other factors. Management of the DOC lands is made more difficult by the standard leasing policies which are not well adapted to the type of farm activities that are needed on the areas. Leasing of the land to The Nature Conservancy for management has been suggested.

66-28) Kankakee River Basin Study:

Paulson reported that an interagency task force is making a study of problems of the Kankakee River basin, including flooding, sedimentation, water supply, water quality and recreation. He has participated as a representative of the Commission and has prepared a report on natural areas and endangered species which will be a major part of the study.

Graves, who is a citizen member of the task force, discussed the history of the basin. The Kankakee is one of the cleanest streams in Illinois. Part of the basin in Indiana, the Grand Marsh, was once known worldwide for its production of fish and wildlife. In 1893, the largest lakes were drained. Then in 1912 the Indiana part of the river was channelized. Indiana political leaders are now pushing for channelizing the river to Momence. Channelizing the Indiana part has already damaged the stream in Illinois, and additional channelization would have further adverse effect.

66-29) Chestnut Hills Nature Preserve, Pulaski County, dusky salamander collection:

West reviewed the matter of Dr. Ronald Brandon's research on the dusky salamander. He proposed that he would make another census of relative abundance prior to this year's collection to compare with the population estimates made last year.

Upon motion by Schramm, seconded by Ebinger, and carried, the following resolution was adopted:

The Commission approves renewal of Dr. Ronald Brandon's permit, to allow collection of 100 additional specimens of dusky salamanders from Chestnut Hills Nature Preserve, after a census of relative abundance by Andy West demonstrates the population numbers to be similar to last year, and subject to issuance by the Department of Conservation of a collecting permit in accordance with the Illinois Endangered Species Act.

(Resolution 459)

66-30) Chain-O'-Lakes State Park, Lake County, dedication:

Schwegman reported that Marlin Bowles had observed the pheasant hunting

in the vicinity of Mud Lake and had concluded there was no reasonable way to separate the area off and have it closed to hunting while the adjoining part of the park is open. It was agreed to table the proposal to dedicate the Mud Lake area and to urge the Department to treat it as a natural area.

66-31) Chauncey Marsh, Lawrence County, acquisition:

Schwegman reported that the DOC had held a public hearing on the Chauncey Marsh acquisition project and had thereafter dropped several condemnation suits. Suits for two other properties are going forward, and voluntary negotiations with other owners will be pursued. Owners had objected to the taking of cropland and were concerned with the effect of the project on drainage of agricultural lands.

Fell said the Commission had originally established the project boundaries, and that acquisition under a policy of condemnation had not been anticipated at that time. He had expressed to Dr. Kenney his approval of dropping the condemnations, though the circumstances were unfortunate.

66-32) Future meeting arrangements:

It was agreed that future meetings should be held at the following locations:

April 16 and 17, Giant City State Park Lodge
July 7 and 8, Knox College, Galesburg
September 22, INPC headquarters, Rockford
December 1, Illinois State Museum

66-33) Personnel:

It was agreed to proceed with employment of a field representative to be stationed in Springfield. Service of Bernice Popelka as a field representative of the Commission in northern Illinois was approved.

66-34) Adjournment:

At the hour of 4:25 p.m. the meeting was adjourned.

Peter Schramm
Secretary

ILLINOIS NATURE PRESERVES COMMISSION

809 North Main Street Rockford, Illinois 61103 :415/967-6666



MEMORANDUM

TO

Members, Advisors & Consultants

PHONE

FROM

George B. Fell

RE

Agenda supplement, 67th meeting

DATE

April 10, 1978

MAIL

PHONE

VISIT

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FILE

Enclosed are some supplemental materials for the Commission meeting.

Please insert these in with the agenda items we mailed to you on Friday.

ILLINOIS NATURE PRESERVES COMMISSION

FINANCIAL REPORT

January 1, 1978-March 31, 1978

Expenses incurred on behalf of INPC by members & Natural Land Institute

Travel, Commission members \$ 259.84

Contractual services, Natural Land Institute

Personal services	\$17,040.73	
Employee benefits	1,921.61	
Unemployment compensation	383.66	
Insurance	120.24	
Travel, personnel	1,069.35	
Rent, utilities & maintenance	501.00	
Rental, office equipment	255.00	
Telephone	1,076.85	
Postage	228.16	
Office supplies	119.12	
Field supplies	219.44	
Books, maps, photos	231.71	
Duplicating		
General	95.78	
Xeroxing	120.84	
Miscellaneous	29.65	
		<u>23,413.14</u>
		<u>\$23,672.98</u>

Cash disbursements from General Revenue Fund appropriation

General administration & support services		
Travel, Commission members	\$ 259.84	
Contract Project 1	12,895.73	
Preservation activities		
Contract Project 2	10,895.60	
Management & protection		
Contract Project 3	<u>3,500.90</u>	
		<u>\$27,552.07</u>
Difference between expenses incurred and amount reimbursed		3,879.09

ILLINOIS NATURE PRESERVES COMMISSION

FINANCIAL SUMMARY
7/1/77 - 3/31/78

	<u>1st Quarter</u>	<u>2nd Quarter</u>	<u>3rd Quarter</u>	<u>Total</u>
Expenses incurred by Members & <u>Natural Land Institute</u>	<u>\$14,967.62</u>	<u>\$17,270.41</u>	<u>\$23,672.98</u>	<u>\$55,911.01</u>
Cash disbursements from <u>General Revenue appropriation</u>				
Travel, members	\$ 192.67	\$ 300.24	\$ 259.84	\$ 752.75
Commodities	59.91	43.62		103.53
Contractual services				
Project 1, administration & support services	8,493.15	13,009.50	12,895.73	34,398.38
Project 2, preservation & dedication	5,001.80	3,016.80	10,895.60	18,914.20
Project 3, protection & management	<u>1,530.60</u>	<u>1,035.00</u>	<u>3,500.90</u>	<u>6,066.50</u>
	<u>\$15,278.13</u>	<u>\$17,405.16</u>	<u>\$27,552.07</u>	<u>\$60,235.36</u>
Excess of reimbursements over actual expenses (owed by NLI to INPC under contract)	\$ 310.51	\$ 134.75	\$ 3,879.09	\$ 4,324.35
Available for 4th Quarter				\$16,364.64
Average per month				\$ 5,454.88

ILLINOIS NATURE PRESERVES COMMISSION
SIXTY-SEVENTH MEETING
STAFF REPORT

* A) Staff activities

January - March

B) Meetings attended by the staff

3/4 Third Northern Illinois Prairie Workshop, Batavia
(Paulson, Popelka)
3/18,19 Heritage Future Conference, Rockford (Fell)
3/23 Spring Valley Nature Club, Schaumburg (Paulson)

C) Special use permits granted

Robert I. Bertin -- study rubythroat migration in relation to red
buckeye flowering, Horseshoe Lake Nature Preserve, Alexander
County
Darrell E. Johnson -- collect & catalogue vegetation and invertebrates,
Illinois Beach Nature Preserve, Lake County
Ronald A. Brandon -- collect dusky salamanders for information on popu-
lation structure, reproduction, feeding habits & parasites,
Chestnut Hills Nature Preserve, Pulaski County
Robert W. Morton -- study of dragonflies on the prairie, Goose Lake
Nature Preserve, Grundy County
Donald W. Webb -- determine faunal distribution of Diptera in Illinois,
all nature preserves
Patricia K. Armstrong -- study aquatic invertebrates and small verte-
brates, Heron Pond Nature Preserve, Johnson County
Dr. James S. Fralish -- (permit renewal) -- collect vegetation and soil
data, Lusk Creek Nature Preserve, Pope County and Posen Woods
Nature Preserve, Washington County

* D) Systematic Index of Minutes, January 1973 - December, 1977

E) Annual reports of nature preserves

Annual report forms have been mailed to custodians of nature preserves.

* F) Chicago Flower & Garden Show

* G) Report on Nature Preserve Management Activities

Report: Paulson

* H) Report on preservation activities

Report: Paulson & Popelka

ILLINOIS NATURE PRESERVES COMMISSION

INPC 67
Item 5-A)

Summary of Staff Activities
January 1, 1977 - January 31, 1977

PROJECT I. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Provided general administrative service, public information, liaison with Nature Preserves Commission members and Department of Conservation staff.

Arranged for and prepared materials for rescheduled 66th meeting.

Worked on brochure for Chicago Garden Club exhibit.

Conferred with DOC personnel on natural area brochure.

Continued work on Prairie Resource Guide

Gave talk on nature preserves to Prairie Woods Audubon Society.

Reviewed Natural Heritage Preservation bill and Federal non-game bill.

PROJECT 2. PRESERVATION

Worked on preservation of the following areas:

Babcock tract, McHenry County

Bremer tract, Montgomery County

Big Creek, Hardin County

Blair Estate, Lake County

Chicago Ridge Prairie, Cook County

Santa Fe Prairie, Cook County

Wolf Road Prairie, Cook County

Worked on Dedication of St. Charles Woods, Kane County

Worked on Kankakee River Basin Study

Attended land preservation training program

Attended meeting and surveyed areas on Shawnee National Forest Recreation proposal study.

Worked on acquisition of Sugar River (Colored Sands) addition, Winnebago County; Nelson Lake, Kane County; and Franklin Creek, Lee County.

PROJECT 3. MANAGEMENT & PROTECTION

Worked on management & protection of the following areas:

Castle Rock, Ogle County

Franklin Creek, Lee County

Loud Thunder Forest Preserve, Rock Island County

Miller-Anderson Woods, Bureau & Putnam counties

ILLINOIS NATURE PRESERVES COMMISSION

Summary of Staff Activities
February 1, 1978 - February 28, 1978

PROJECT I. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Provided general administrative service, public information, liaison with Nature Preserves Commission members and Department of Conservation staff.

Arranged for and prepared materials for rescheduled 66th meeting. Attended 66th meeting in Chicago.

Worked on brochure for Chicago Garden Show exhibit, and natural area brochure.

Attended management meeting for Crab Orchard Lake Wildlife Refuge, Williamson & Jackson counties.

PROJECT II. PRESERVATION

Worked on preservation of the following areas:

Blair Estate, Cook County
Chicago Ridge Prairie, Cook County
Carle Woods, Cook County
Santa Fe Prairie, Cook County
Wolf Road Prairie, Cook County

Worked on dedication of the following areas:

Lake Forest Open Lands Association, Lake County
Thorn Creek Woods, Will County

Worked on acquisition of the following areas:

Colored Sands addition, Winnebago County
Franklin Creek, Lee County

Worked on Kankakee River Basin Study and Natural Character Study of Illinois.
Prepared species site map information for southern Illinois.

PROJECT 3. MANAGEMENT & PROTECTION

Worked on management & protection of the following areas:

Bell Bowl Prairie, Winnebago County
Colored Sands Nature Preserve, Winnebago County
Castle Rock Nature Preserve, Ogle County
Freeport Prairie Nature Preserve, Stephenson County

Provided information for study of Pine Hills area.
Provided information for management of Big Creek, Hardin County
Provided information on natural areas to Southeastern Illinois Planning Commission, Wilderness Study Group, and Shawnee National Forest Recreation Area.

ILLINOIS NATURE PRESERVES COMMISSION

Summary of Staff Activities
March 1, 1978 - March 31, 1978

PROJECT 1. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Provided general administrative service, public information, liaison with Nature Preserves Commission members and Department of Conservation staff.

Drafted minutes of 66th meeting.

Made arrangements for 67th meeting.

Completed brochure for Chicago Garden Show exhibit, prepared exhibit, and set up exhibit at McCormick Place.

Attended Thorn Creek Management meeting.

Attended Kankakee River Basin Task Force hearing in Kankakee.

Prepared Systematic Index of meetings.

Mailed annual report forms to custodians of nature preserves.

PROJECT 2. PRESERVATION

Worked on Shawnee National Forest Recreation area study proposal.

Worked on preservation of the following areas:

Sante Fe Prairie, Cook County
Lake Bluff Woods, Lake County
Wolf Road Prairie, Cook County
Blair Estate, Cook County
Ryder's Woods, McHenry County
Chicago Ridge Prairie, Cook County
Nelson Marsh, Kane County
Braidwood Prairie, Will County
Lockport Prairie, Will County
Somme Prairie, Cook County
Walquist Woods, Massac County

Worked on dedication of the following areas:

Olin tract, Madison County	St. Charles Woods, Kane County
Shaw Prairie & Woodlands, Lake County	Woodworth (Peacock Prairie), Cook County
Thorn Creek Woods, Will County	

Worked on acquisition of the following areas:

Colored Sands addition (Seaton tract), Winnebago County
Franklin Creek addition (Daniels tract), Lee County

PROJECT 3. MANAGEMENT & PROTECTION

Worked on master plans for the following areas:

Colored Sands Nature Preserve, Winnebago County
Freeport Prairie Nature Preserve, Stephenson County
Bell Bowl Prairie, Winnebago County

Worked on management of the following areas:

Bell Bowl Prairie, Winnebago County
Freeport Prairie, Stephenson County
Harlem Hills Nature Preserve, Winnebago County

Worked on protection of the following areas:

Rocky Glen, Peoria County
Big Creek limestone glades, Hardin County
Cache River (entrenchment study)

Worked on census of dusky salamanders, Chestnut Hills, Pulaski County.
Reviewed special use permit for collecting dusky salamanders, Chestnut Hills,
Pulaski County.

Attended prairie burning workshop; and prairie burning film presentation.

ILLINOIS NATURE PRESERVES COMMISSION

SYSTEMATIC INDEX OF MINUTES

January 1973 - December 1977

Number preceding dash is meeting number.

Number following dash is item number.

R: Resolution number.

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58-23(R399)

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Apple River State Park, JoDaveiss County 57-22

Bartlett Woods, Lee County 46-22(R285),54-4,54-25,44-3,55-5,56-5

Beall Woods Nature Preserve addition, Wabash County 58-23(R399),
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Bell Bowl (Airport) Prairie, Winnebago County 64-5

Big Bend of Vermilion River, LaSalle County 57-16

Margarey C. Carlson Nature Preserve buffer area, LaSalle County
63-16(R438)

Cedar Glen, Hancock County 53-13(R346),54-5,55-5

Cedar Glen addition, Hancock County 53-13(R347)

Chain-O-Lakes State Park, Lake County 64-22(R448)

Chauncey Marsh, Lawrence County 55-6

Chestnut Hills, Pulaski County 55-22(R377),56-5,57-5

Chicago Ridge Prairie, Cook County 58-19(R396)

Colored Sands Bluff, Winnebago County 59-26(R409),60-21(R417),
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Frankfort Cemetery, Will County 62-5

Franklin Creek, Lee County 56-5,57-5

Freeport Prairie, Stephenson County 60-20(R416)

Fults Hills Prairie Nature Preserve addition, Monroe County
63-19(R441),64-24(R450)

Halesia, Massac County 50-35(R320),53-16(R350),54-26(R369),55-5

Horseshoe Bottom, Middle Fork, Vermilion County (see Middle Fork,
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Johnson County Forest Preserve, Kane County 50-26(R317)

Kankakee River Nature Preserve addition, Kankakee and Will Counties,
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 Negley Woods, Clay County 52-13(R336)
 Oak Valley Eagle Sanctuary, Rock Island County 62-24(R432)
 Olin tract, Madison County 61-17(R423)
 Pearl Cave (Twin Culvert Cave), Pike County 53-20(R357)
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 60-5,61-5
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Approval rescinded

Negley Woods, Clay County 53-12(R345)

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 Baber Woods, Edgar County 46-13(R280),54-5 (No. 49)
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ILLINOIS NATURE PRESERVES COMMISSION
PARTICIPATION IN THE 1978 CHICAGO FLOWER AND GARDEN SHOW

The Illinois Nature Preserves Commission was invited to share the Illinois Audubon Society's display area at the Chicago Flower and Garden Show at McCormick Place April 1 - 9, 1978. An area ten feet wide was made available.

Our display consisted of ten color enlargements from 35mm. slides by Marlin Bowles, Mim Burling, William Helmick, Don McFall, John Schwegman and Charles Sheviak. The photographs were mounted on 1/8 inch masonite and hung on a natural burlap screen 7'2" tall by 9'9" wide. Title lettering was black on brown crescent board. The exhibit was very attractive.

A leaflet, written by Bernice Popelka, was printed for distribution to the public at the Flower Show. It is titled "The Natural Heritage of Illinois" and includes 4 black and white photographs.

EXPENSES FOR THE FLOWER SHOW

Photo enlargements (Gene Mera)	\$160.50
Lettered signs (Nadine Reid)	6.00
Northland Paper Co., 2600 sheets	92.71
Waldsmith Illustrators, 10,000 copies, Natural Heritage leaflet	104.85
Burlap	<u>17.00</u>
Total	\$381.06

REPORT ON NATURE PRESERVE MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES
February - March, 1978

Gerald A. Paulson
Field Representative

During February and March, an intensive management training program was started for the Natural Land Institute's CETA employees, Gary Meader, Donald Lackey, Bernard Johnson and Lydia Meyer; and NLI Field Representative Bernice Popelka and Staff Assistant Sheryl Almquist. The purpose of the program was to provide the new staff with background and skills for planning and supervising management work on nature preserves and other natural areas.

Three areas were selected for the drafting of master plans:

Colored Sands Nature Preserve, Winnebago County - Gary Meader
and Bernice Popelka

Freeport Prairie Nature Preserve, Stephenson County - Bernard
Johnson

Bell Bowl Prairie, Winnebago County, - Donald Lackey

Sheryl Almquist assisted staff members in writing, editing and obtaining information for each plan. Lydia Meyer was responsible for safety and first aid for the burning program.

The training period included a day-long workshop concerning guidelines, policies and rules for management of Illinois nature preserves. Master plan writeup was covered in seminar, along with discussion of safety and visitor use problems.

The three preserves were visited to acquaint the staff with each area and some problems that would be addressed in the master plans. Sources of information were reviewed in a half-day seminar. A short lecture on plant communities and ecology by Dr. Clark Franz of Rock Valley College covered basic terms and concepts that would be utilized in writing management plans. Assistance was also obtained from Victoria Nuzzo, naturalist at Severson Dells Forest Preserve, on control of visitors in natural areas and the laying-out of trails, use of signs and other visitor control methods.

Each staff member worked separately on the writeup of their master plan draft, field inspection and information gathering, with weekly review sessions to answer specific questions. One review session was devoted to discussion of law enforcement with Neil McLaughlin, conservation officer for Winnebago, Boone and DeKalb counties.

Three staff members attended the Third Northern Illinois Prairie Workshop at Fermi Lab on March 4.

In addition to work on master plan preparation, the entire staff participated in two training sessions on prairie burning procedures and precautions. A USDA film on control of brush and grass fires was viewed. A workshop session with George Poe, District Forester for the Department of Conservation, on the use of fire for prairie management was held in cooperation with the Winnebago County Forest Preserve District.

Plans were made for burning the following areas in the spring of 1978:

<u>Area</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Acres</u>
Freeport Prairie Nature Preserve	Stephenson	5
Bell Bowl Prairie Preserve	Winnebago	10
Pecatonica Prairie Path Preserve	Winnebago	20
Beach Cemetery Prairie Nature Preserve	Ogle	1
Severson Dells Forest Preserve	Winnebago	10
Colored Sands Nature Preserve	Winnebago	10
Harlem Hills Nature Preserve	Winnebago	20
Rockton Nature Preserve	Winnebago	10
Spring Lake Nature Preserve	Cook	30
Shoe Factory Road Nature Preserve	Cook	4
Pine Rock Nature Preserve	Ogle	5

This burning program will be carried out to the extent that weather allows.

Other management activities included one work day to repair field equipment and mark it for easy identification; inspect other nature preserves and plan work activities later in the spring (including inspection of Volo, Pistakee and Brandenburg Bogs); obtain boundary signs; distribute information to homeowners adjoining Harlem Hills Nature Preserve; carry out routine equipment repair and upkeep; and purchase and learn to use fire fighting and first aid equipment.

One-half day each was spent burning Bell Bowl Prairie and cutting brush at Freeport Prairie Nature Preserve.

Future work will include fencing at Franklin Creek State Park and Nature Preserve, and Rockton Nature Preserve; brush cutting and removal of exotic species at Colored Sands Nature Preserve, Harlem Hills Nature Preserve, Spring Lake Nature Preserve and Shoe Factory Road Nature Preserve; trail development, maintenance and sign-posting. Plans are also being made to assist other agencies this summer on management of nature preserves and natural areas in northern Illinois, as time allows.

The participation of the Natural Land Institute in the CETA program has been very helpful in meeting the management needs of these areas. The staff has been cooperative and interested in learning about management and the nature preserves program in general.

REPORT ON PRESERVATION ACTIVITIES

February - March, 1978

Will Co. -- Braidwood Prairie

Popelka has been communicating with The Nature Conservancy about this project. The Nature Conservancy is beginning to work on it.

Cook Co. -- Chicago Ridge Prairie

(Previous action: Acquisition by City of Chicago Ridge endorsed; dedication recommended 58-19 (R396).)

Heritage Lands, Inc., the local preservation group, will inform us of its contacts with local governmental units at a meeting on April 13.

Lake Co. -- Lake Bluff Woods

At the request of The Nature Conservancy, Popelka researched and drew up a proposal for acquisition and dedication of this area. The upland forests and flatwoods of Lake Bluff Woods represent a kind of natural community not presently protected in the State. Part of the area is owned by William McCormick Blair.

Will Co. -- Lockport Prairie

(Previous action: Preliminary approval of dedication 56-25 (R381).)

The Metropolitan Sanitary District of Greater Chicago (MSD) and Will County are presently negotiating in an effort to clear up the disagreement over Will County's taxation of MSD's land. The leasing and tax exemption questions are delaying dedication.

Kane Co. -- Nelson Lake Marsh

(Previous action: Acquisition recommended; dedication approved in principle 42-14 (R241).)

Popelka is continuing contact with the Kane County Forest Preserve District concerning preservation of the area. The Nelson Lake Advocates are actively pursuing preservation of the marsh.

McHenry Co. -- Ryder's Woods

Woodstock residents have recently been struggling to save an important area adjacent to this bird sanctuary. We have provided them with ideas and location of key people, which they requested.

Cook Co. -- Somme Prairie

(Previous action: Preservation recommended 54-18 (R364).)

This prairie was owned by the U.S. Coast Guard in Northbrook and made available through the General Services Administration. Three parties have committed themselves to buying the land, and a legal plat of survey is now being drawn up. The valued natural portion of the site (18 acres) will be obtained by the Cook County Forest Preserve District. The District is presently working on a management plan. Popelka is exploring the possibilities of dedicating the area as a nature preserve and assisting with management planning. The remainder will be divided between the Northbrook Park District and the U.S. Postal Service.

Cook Co. -- Santa Fe Prairie

(Previous action: Preservation and dedication approved in principle 35-28 (R165).)

Popelka met with M.W. Anholt, manager of Industrial Development, on February 21. He said the area is not for sale except to industries that guarantee usage of the railroad's spur track. He will let us know when any industry demonstrates interest in the property so we can suggest how it may utilize the area without destroying much of the native prairie.

DuPage Co. -- West Chicago Prairie

The Nature Conservancy is working on this project.

Cook Co. -- Woodworth Prairie (Peacock Prairie)

(Previous action: Interest in preservation or dedication expressed 20-2 (R30).)

Popelka is exploring the possibilities of securing dedication of Woodworth Prairie as a nature preserve.

Kane Co. -- St. Charles Woods

(Previous action: Preliminary approval of dedication 66-20 (R458).)

Paulson is drafting a dedication document for presentation to the St. Charles Park District.

Madison Co. -- Olin Tract

(Previous action: Preliminary approval of dedication 61-17 (R423).)

Hutchison is working with SIU-Edwardsville on final agreement for dedication and management..

ENDANGERED SPECIES PROJECT REPORT

Work has focused on preparation of the publication. The sections treating mammals, herps, and fish have been completed. The section on birds is in an initial draft. I am serving as editor and am preparing an introductory section presenting biological background material, historical perspective, and a summary of programs and methodology. This section was nearing completion in early April.

Charles Sheviak

AGREEMENT FOR PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

This agreement is entered into by the Illinois Department of Conservation (hereinafter referred to as "Department"), the Illinois Nature Preserves Commission (hereinafter referred to as "Commission"), and the Natural Land Institute, an Illinois not-for-profit corporation, (hereinafter referred to as "Institute") for the purpose of securing professional services of Institute to accomplish objectives authorized by "An Act relating the the creation of the Illinois Nature Preserves Commission and defining its powers and duties", as amended (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1975, Ch. 105, Secs. 501-508) and "An Act in relation to the acquisition, control, maintenance, improvement and protection of State parks and nature preserves", as amended (Ill. Revised Statutes 1975, Chapter 105, Sec. 465-468).

It is agreed that:

1) This agreement shall be for the period from July 1, 1977 through June 30, 1978.

2) This agreement may be amended upon approval of Department, Commission, and Institute and may be cancelled by Department, Commission, or Institute upon issuance to the others of a 30-day notice in writing.

3) Institute shall provide professional and technical services at the direction of Commission and in accordance with specifications of Department as provided in the scope of work and request for services and subject to such additional time, budgetary, and other limitations as may be specified by Commission or Department.

4) Services to be performed in accordance with Commission's statutory powers and duties shall be as specified in work plans adopted by Commission and approved by Department. Other services to be performed shall be as specified in work plans adopted by Commission or Department and approved by Commission and Department.

5) Institute shall furnish personnel to provide staff services to Commission and shall provide support facilities and supplies incidental and necessary to the provision of such services except for such support facilities and supplies as may be provided by Department upon request of Commission.

6) Selection and retention of Institute personnel to provide services to Commission shall be subject to approval of Commission.

7) Staff services to be provided to Commission by Institute shall include services of an executive secretary, an office secretary, 3 field representatives, and such other positions as Commission may establish. Staff services shall be provided and charged for on an hourly basis, either full time or part time as the Commission may specify.

8) Institute shall provide its services at cost and without profit considering the period of this agreement as a whole, as nearly as may be determined by generally accepted accounting procedures. However, charges to Department by Institute for services rendered, including retirement and health insurance benefits, incidental and necessary staff support facilities and supplies, and other operating costs, shall not exceed the following hourly rates:

Executive Secretary	\$16.00
Office Secretary	7.50
Field Representatives	12.60
Other administrative and professional personnel (if any)	12.60
Technical assistants (if any)	9.00

9) Institute shall submit to Department monthly invoice-vouchers setting forth its charges for services rendered. Commission shall certify receipt or authorization of services rendered to it and correctness of amount charged.

10) The product of services rendered shall be property of the agency (Commission or Department) to which the services were provided. A copy of each report produced shall be submitted to Department.

11) Cost of services to be provided to Commission and Department by Institute together with cost of Commission travel and other expenditures by or on behalf of Commission for the period of this agreement shall not exceed \$78,200 unless such excess is approved by Department.

12) Department and Commission may inspect and audit the books and records of Institute at any time.

13) Institute shall submit to Department and Commission, as of December 31st and June 30th, semi-annual statements of financial condition and of expenditures incurred in providing services under this agreement.

14) Institute shall, following each of its corporate meetings, furnish to Department and Commission copies of the minutes of said meetings.

15) This agreement does not give Institute exclusive right to work contemplated in carrying out the intent of the Nature Preserves Act, nor does it limit the availability or use of any material gathered or reports prepared by Department.

16) Institute shall comply with provisions of the Illinois Fair Employment Practices Act, as amended, and with rules promulgated by the Illinois Fair Employment Practices Commission.

Dated this 7 day of July 1977.

Department of Conservation
State of Illinois

By: David Kenney
Director

Illinois Nature Preserves Commission

By: Dale E. Bittenholz
Chairman

Attest: Peter Schramm
Secretary

Natural Land Institute,
an Illinois not for profit corporation
(FEIN No. 36-247-8025, FEPC No. 13198-00-8)

By: George B. Tell
Chairman

Attest: Shirley A. D. D.
Secretary

Plan of Work for the Natural
Land Institute (Nature Preserves Commission)
Activities for Fiscal Year 1977

This plan is a part of the agreement between the Natural Land Institute, the Department of Conservation and the Nature Preserves Commission for nature preserve system related activities, and is subject to amendment upon approval of the Commission and the Department. The detailed work outline is given in the scope for each project as is the maximum cost figure. However, maximum person-months of labor for each project are given in this plan to indicate the approximate emphasis by the Institute. Available person months are estimated at 40.4.

Project I. Provision of general administrative and support services to the Illinois Nature Preserves Commission including maintenance of files and records on meetings and affairs; development and maintenance of files, records, registers, and reports on natural areas and rare and endangered species; preparations for Commission meetings; preparation of minutes and records of meetings; formulation of policies, rules, plans, and legislative proposals; preparation and distribution of public informational materials; responding to public inquiries; and other administrative and public relations functions. Approximately 13.9 person-months.

Project II. Preservation of natural areas and habitats of rare and endangered species, including surveying of areas, development of procedures and materials, preparation of land acquisition proposals and reports on areas, preparation of dedications and other deeds and documents, and testimony at meetings and hearings. Approximately 14.8 person-months.

Project III. Protection of nature preserves and natural areas, including negotiations, participation in meetings and conferences, making studies, and preparation and publication of reports. Surveillance, management planning, and advice to custodians for nature preserves including preparation of master plans, inspection of areas and consultation with custodians, and advice and assistance on specific management needs. Approximately 11.6 person-months.

Illinois Nature Preserves Commission

Date: 7/7/77 1977

By: Dale E. Binkenshief
Chairman

Attest: Peter Schramm
Secretary

APPROVED:

David Kenney
Director, Department of Conservation

David Kenney
DIRECTOR



Illinois
Department of
Conservation
life and land together



Jim Helfrich
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

605 STATE OFFICE BUILDING • 400 SOUTH SPRING STREET • SPRINGFIELD 62706
CHICAGO OFFICE — ROOM 100, 160 NO. LASALLE 60601

July 7, 1977

Mr. George B. Fell, Chairman
Natural Land Institute
819 North Main Street
Rockford, IL 61103

Re: Scope of Work and Request for Services Pursuant
to Illinois Department of Conservation Contract # 507840.

Dear Mr. Fell:

I hereby request the Natural Land Institute to undertake projects to provide services for the Illinois Nature Preserves Commission consistent with the following scope of work and limitations:

Time Schedule - from July 1, 1977 - June 30, 1978.

Anticipated cost - \$76,600 (maximum cost - \$78,200), to be allocated to projects approximately as follows:

- I. For general administrative and support services to the Illinois Nature Preserves Commission, \$25,527.
- II. For planning and negotiating for the preservation of natural areas, \$28,546.
- III. For protection, surveillance, management planning, and advising on management of nature preserves and other natural areas, \$22,656.

Project Activities and Limitations -

- I. Provide general administrative and support services to the Illinois Nature Preserves Commission.
 - a. Provide services necessary for the conduction of Commission meetings including making meeting arrangements, preparation and presentation of reports and agendas, and keeping records of and preparing the minutes of the meetings. Limitation - For each meeting called by the Commission.

- b. Develop and maintain files, records, registers, and reports on all Illinois nature preserves and other natural areas of Commission concern and on rare and endangered species and their habitats. Limitation - As necessary and as requested and specified by the Commission.
- c. Respond to public inquiries about the Commission, nature preserves system or specific areas or questions of Commission concern and carry on activities to publicize the nature preserves system and the programs and activities of the Commission. Prepare and distribute public informational materials. Limitation - As demanded by public inquiry and requested by the Commission.
- d. Formulate policies, rules, plans, legislative proposals for the maintenance, management and expansion of the Illinois nature preserves system. Limitation - As requested and specified by the Commission.
- e. Carry out other statutory functions of the Commission. Limitation - As requested and specified by the Commission.

II. Plan and negotiate for the preservation of natural areas.

- a. Prepare plans and proposals for acquisition and dedication of nature preserves, and develop procedures and materials for conducting negotiations with landowners. Limitation - Activities shall be coordinated with the Natural Areas Section.
- b. Survey natural areas desirable for preservation and areas providing habitat for rare or endangered species, negotiate with owners, and prepare deeds, dedication documents and reports necessary to obtain their preservation and protection. Provide testimony and hold any meetings and hearings necessary for the dedication or preservation of areas. Limitation - Negotiation with railroad companies regarding lands along their rights-of-way shall be coordinated with activities and plans of the Natural Areas Section.

III. Protect nature preserves and natural areas from threats, maintain surveillance of nature preserves, and provide management planning for nature preserves.

- a. Monitor nature preserves and other natural areas for threats. Review proposals and plans for projects that might adversely affect nature preserves and other natural areas. Negotiate for protection of threatened areas, prepare reports and position statements, and take other appropriate actions. Limitation - As requested and specified by Commission.

- b. Compile information and prepare master plans for nature preserves. Limitation - Planning activities on Department-owned nature preserves to be as approved by the Department.
- c. Inspect preserves, consult with custodians and advise and assist custodians on management needs and problems. Limitation - Advice and assistance to custodians of Department-owned areas shall be coordinated with the Natural Areas Section.

Sincerely,

David Kenney ^{c.13}

David Kenney
Director

ACCEPTED:

Natural Land Institute

By: *George B. Fell*

Chairman

Attest: *John J. Land*

Secretary

APPROVED:

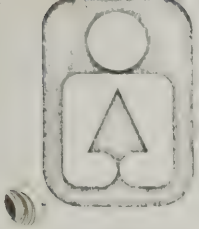
Illinois Nature Preserves Commission

By: *Dale E. Binkley*

Chairman

Attest: *Peter Schramm*

Secretary



Illinois
Department of
Conservation
life and land together

office memorandum

INPC 67
Item 12

to: ✓ George Fell and Dale Birkenholz

from: John Schwegman *J.S.*

date: April 5, 1978

subject: Natural Heritage Preservation Workshop

The recent Northern Illinois Prairie Workshop was attended by 600 persons and has convinced me that the workshop format has great potential for organizing and motivating the public supporters of natural heritage preservation. At present our constituents are scattered throughout a variety of organizations (including the prairie group) but never get together at a single meeting as an organized constituency.

The problem of how to organize them has bothered me for some time. The options seemed to be a confederation of existing organizations (possibly with a common newsletter) or formation of a totally new organization. Now a new option, sort of intermediate between the above, seems possible. It would be an annual workshop on natural area preservation, aimed at interested lay people and local government agencies, which would probably eventually lead to an organization.

The format would be similar to the prairie conferences, but possibly a two day meeting to allow an evening session. A featured speaker, such as Floyd Swink, would provide a good motivation talk. The workshop sessions could be results and involvement oriented. Subjects could include:

1. How to form a county conservation district.
2. How to form a County Preservation Society.
3. Grant Program for natural areas and how to use them.
4. Use of the Natural Areas Inventory Data.
5. The Nature Preserves System.
6. TNC Programs.
7. Nature Centers and Interpretation (Use programs)
8. The Open Lands Project.

(Continued)

George Fell and Dale Birkenholz
Natural Heritage Preservation Workshop

Page 2.
April 5, 1978

Participation could be solicited through newsletters of organizations such as Sierra Club, Audubon, T.N.C. membership, Prairie Conference, Environmental Education groups, The Wildlife Society, Illinois Environmental Council, etc.

I think the best time for such a workshop would be in March so that those motivated could move out in the field at an ideal time to start work.

If you can pass this memo around, perhaps we can discuss this at the next Commission meeting.

JES:mcs

cc: Neil Gaston



Illinois
Department of
Conservation
Life and land together

office memorandum

*copy to George Fell, to
include in agenda item
for upcoming INPC meeting.*

INPC 67
Item 13

to: Andy West
from: Jerry Garver
date: March 9, 1978
subject: Proposed Deer Hunt on Horseshoe Lake Wildlife Refuge

I have attached a copy of the proposed Administrative Order for Horseshoe Lake. It contains most of the information you requested.

I would be glad to present this material at the INPC Meeting at Giant City. Would 11:00 A.M. on April 17 be okay?

*Note - Jerry says he'll be by at about 9:30am on Apr. 17 to
present this report.*

K.A.W.

njf

STATE OF ILLINOIS
DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION
Administrative Order 1978

ARTICLE XCVIII RULES AND REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO PUBLIC USE, HUNTING,
AND OTHER MANAGEMENT PROCEDURES ON STATE LANDS AND WATERS AT
HORSESHOE LAKE CONSERVATION AREA IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS
OF CHAPTERS 61, 95, 105 AND 127 OF THE ILLINOIS REVISED STATUTES.

I. AREA REGULATIONS

All regulations found in the Illinois Game Code, Federal Regulations, and Administrative Orders will apply unless area regulations are more restrictive.

IT SHALL BE UNLAWFUL:

- A. To construct or to use any tree stand that utilizes nails, screws, or wire or any device which pierces or cuts the bark of the tree on which it is installed. Any portable stand used must be removed from the tree at the end of the day's hunt.
- B. For any person to possess or to consume alcoholic beverages, including beer or wine, while hunting on the area.
- C. For any person to leave any boat overnight on the lake except at a dock.
- D. To hunt on this area with any weapon except bow and arrow, muzzle-loading rifle, or shotgun.
- E. To use an electric or an outboard motor on Horseshoe Lake from October 16 to February 28, both dates inclusive.

II. HUNTING REGULATIONS

The following regulations will be in effect for hunting on the Horseshoe Lake Public Hunting Area which includes all state lands south of the Promised Land Road.

A. WATERFOWL HUNTING

Regulations pertaining to waterfowl hunting on the public hunting area are included in Administrative Order Articles VI and XII.

B. DEER AND SQUIRREL HUNTING

- 1. Bow hunting for white-tailed deer will be permitted on the public hunting area beginning on the statewide season opening date and closing seven (7) days before the opening of the goose season. All state regulations pertaining to bow hunting for deer will apply.

2. All hunters must check in and out and report their kill daily at the waterfowl check station.
3. Squirrel hunting is permitted on the public hunting area beginning on the Southern Zone season opening day and ending on September 30.
4. Upland game hunting and shotgun hunting for deer is prohibited on this public hunting area.

C. NIGHT HUNTING, FURBEARER AND OTHER HUNTING

Hunting is prohibited from sunset to sunrise on this area except bow hunting for deer may begin 1/2 hour before sunrise.

D. OTHER HUNTING REGULATIONS

1. It shall be unlawful to trespass for any reason on the public hunting area between sunset and sunrise except for waterfowl hunting during the legal goose season.
2. All other state lands at Horseshoe Lake Conservation Area not included in the public hunting area are closed to any and all forms of hunting except for designated areas open to squirrel hunting from the legal opening date to September 30 and designated areas open to gun deer hunting during the regular deer season.
3. It shall be unlawful to hunt species of wildlife not provided for in this Administrative Order.

The following regulations will be in effect for hunting on the Horseshoe Lake Wildlife Refuge which includes all lands and waters not included in the Public Hunting Area.

- A. It shall be unlawful for any person to take or attempt to take any wildlife species on any lands or waters posted as a wildlife refuge, except white-tailed deer may be taken during the regular statewide gun deer season in designated areas.
- B. White-tailed deer may be taken with shotgun or muzzle loading rifle in designated areas during the regular statewide gun season.
 1. Statewide regulations pertaining to gun hunting for deer will apply, except that the daily closing time will be 12:00 Noon.
 2. Hunting will be by permit only and restricted to holders of Alexander County permits. Free landowner/tenant permit holders are not eligible.

3. During the first gun season, only the Horseshoe Island portion of the Refuge will be open. A limit of 30 deer hunters will be permitted each day.
4. During the second gun season, only that portion of the Refuge that lies north of the Promised Land Road and west of the lake will be open. A limit of 15 hunters will be permitted each day.
5. Interested parties should apply in person at the maintenance buildings on Horseshoe Island between 5:00 and 6:00 P.M. prior to each hunt date. A drawing will be held at 6:00 P.M. to determine successful applicants for the next day's hunt.
6. Hunters shall deposit their hunting licenses at the check station (maintenance building on Horseshoe Island) prior to the day's hunt and retrieve them by 1:00 P.M. of the same day. Those persons exempted by law from having a hunting license need only a current Firearms Owners Identification Card.
7. All successful deer hunters will also check their deer through the regular Alexander County deer check station.

III. TRAPPING REGULATIONS

Trapping is allowed only by special permit issued by a duly authorized representative of the Department of Conservation to control nuisance animals.

This Administrative Order is authorized by Chapters 61, 95½, 105 and 127 of the Illinois Revised Statutes. Persons violating these provisions are subject to the penalties provided.

The effective date of this Administrative Order shall be August 1, 1978.

David Kenney
Director
Department of Conservation

PRELIMINARY DRAFT

State of Illinois

INPC 67
Item 16

KANKAKEE RIVER BASIN TASK FORCE

PRELIMINARY DRAFT

Review Summary
of the

REPORT TO THE GOVERNOR

FOR DISCUSSION PURPOSES
ONLY HAS NOT RECEIVED
FINAL APPROVAL OF THE
TASK FORCE



March, 1978

GOVERNOR JAMES R. THOMPSON

Task Force Members

Chairman, Frank H. Beal, Director
Illinois Institute for Environmental Quality

William Ackermann, Chief
Illinois State Water Survey

Gordon Graves,
Kankakee Resident

John Block, Director
Illinois Department of
Agriculture

Byron Wallace,
Kankakee Resident

David Kenney, Director
Illinois Department of
Conservation

Steven Cromwell,
Mokena Resident

Frank Kudrna, Director
Division of Water Resources
Department of Transportation

Edwin Mullady,
Kankakee Resident

Michael Mauzy, Acting Director
Illinois Environmental
Protection Agency

Review Summary of the
Report to the Governor

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- II. Conduct of Study

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- IV. Natural Areas
- V. Recreation
- VI. Public Water Supply
- VII. Braidwood
- VIII. Navigation
- IX. Public Agencies
- X. Future Growth

INTRODUCTION

I. PURPOSE OF THE TASK FORCE

The Kankakee River Basin Task Force was formed by Governor Thompson in June 1977, to study the problems and concerns expressed by basin residents and to develop solutions. Based on the major issues raised by citizens, and with active local input, the Task Force has endeavored to develop the following report of findings and recommendations to go to the Governor on April 1, 1978.

II. CONDUCT OF STUDY

The Governor's intent in establishing the Task Force was to take advantage of the broad experience, data, and human resources of State government, and to insure that responsible State agencies were involved in whatever recommendations emerged. The effect of the Governor's direction was an extraordinary effort by State agencies in the examination of problems related to the Kankakee River Basin. Coordination and cooperation among both agencies and citizens was exceptional.

In October, the Task Force held public hearings in Momence, Kankakee, and Wilmington, to listen to the concerns of local citizens. Following those hearings, four citizen members were appointed to the Task Force, one by each State Legislator in the 43rd District. The citizens joined the heads of Illinois natural resource agencies and departments to evaluate the public testimony heard at the October hearings.

At the public meetings, State agency representatives became aware of the intense interest of local residents, and of the local knowledge and

expertise in matters related to the river. Local assistance and advice was actively sought. The citizen members of the Task Force have been relied upon heavily, and have never failed to respond to Task Force needs and deadlines.

On December 8, 1977, the Task Force met in Kankakee to agree on the major issues identified by area residents, and to make work assignments for the study of each issue. The Task Force met again on February 22, 1978, to discuss the findings of the individual studies. Many points of disagreement arose during the February 22 meeting, and again on March 7, when citizen Task Force members met with State scientists to discuss the report. Citizens and State officials deliberated long and hard to come to a consensus on the recommendations to be presented to the Governor.

The report to the Governor will be presented in two parts: first, the conclusions and recommendations which follow; and, second, a summary of the ten substudies which addressed the major issues raised during the public meetings. Although the conclusions and recommendations which follow reflect a consensus, it must be clearly understood that there have been differing opinions as to the interpretation of data and short and long range goals. In the end, the Task Force supported a deliberate and cautious approach based on their complete agreement that it is not possible that an eight month study could develop all of the answers. It is clear to all Task Force members that, after the report has been submitted to the Governor on April 1, there will still be much work to be done.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE TASK FORCE

I. SEDIMENT AND SEDIMENTATION IN THE KANKAKEE RIVER BASIN

Citizens at the Momence and Kankakee public hearings expressed concern over sediment movement and build-up in the Kankakee River. Indiana drainage and farming practices were identified as the probable source of sand in the Kankakee River. Citizens felt a strong need for proof of sediment movement from Indiana. Such factual information could help prevent future Indiana actions which might worsen the problem in Illinois. Other comments focused on the sand and silt contributions of farming practices in Illinois, both in the Kankakee and in the Iroquois River Basins.

In order to illustrate the problem, the Division of Water Resources (DWR) of the Illinois Department of Transportation carried out a cross-sectional survey of several reaches of the Kankakee and Iroquois Rivers. The survey compared the shape, area, and carrying capacity of the river with the same factors as they were measured from ten to twenty years ago. The cross-sections provide a significant contribution to the needed information about the Kankakee Basin. The DWR analysis concluded that average cross-sectional area and average depths in the Kankakee and Iroquois rivers have not significantly changed over the past two decades. However, a Kankakee engineer who independently reviewed the cross-section data does not agree on the interpretation of the survey results. The Task Force recognizes that the cross-section survey alone does not provide all of the information required to resolve differences of interpretation. The survey did show some of the locations identified by citizens where sediment build-up was occurring.

A second investigation by a soil conservation consultant to the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) analyzed the erosion problems on Illinois farms in the basin. The costs of corrective measures for these erosion problems were estimated, based on "Best Management Practices." These problems

are currently being examined in a State-wide water quality study ("208 Planning") by the IEPA.

The results of the two surveys were examined by the Task Force. By consensus, the Task Forces makes the following recommendations:

- The Task Force does not accept the conclusions of the Division of Water Resources. Based on extensive public input and some supporting evidence of other State agencies, the Task Force believes that a sediment problem exists in the Kankakee River Basin. However an uncertainty remains as to the magnitude and source of the problem. Therefore, the Task Force recommends that the Illinois State Water Survey begin immediately to monitor sediment load and movement at the State line and elsewhere in the basin. The Task Force respectfully requests that the Governor and General Assembly of Illinois provide the needed resources for this action.
- The Task Force recognizes that the present problem has been nearly one hundred years in the making. The Task Force debated the merits of immediate action as against the long range need of correcting the problem at its source. Given the knowledge of the immense value of the Kankakee River as a natural resource the Task Force is fearful of the possible side effects and long term results of the suggested immediate actions, such as dredging or snagging and clearing. The Task Force therefore recommends that there be an analysis of the monitoring data, the hydrology, and the aquatic environment of the Kankakee River system before any action is taken. The State Water Survey and the State Natural History Survey should cooperate in making these analyses.

- The Task Force recognizes the need for long term strategies to resolve sediment problems. The Task Force believes that the forthcoming analysis of sediment movement and aquatic ecology by the State Water and Natural History surveys will suggest alternative remedial strategies. The Task Force requests that the strategies investigated include agricultural best management practices, and the Gordon Graves Plan (a combination of "sand sucking" (hydraulic dredging), construction of sediment traps, land treatment and ditch stablization). Resolution of sediment problems originating in Indiana are an "interstate" matter; please refer to the "Public Agencies" Section, p13, for discussion.
- The Task Force is pleased with the lines of communication and mutual confidence that have developed between citizens and State officials in the conduct of this study. The Task Force feels a need to continue and enhance this relationship, and for continued local involvement in the management of the affairs of the Kankakee Basin. The Task Force believes that there should be citizen input to the Illinois State Water Survey investigation.
- The Task Force notes that the IEPA is currently evaluating agricultural erosion problems and the "best management practices" for alleviating them. The results of the IEPA "208 Areawide Planning" study will shortly be submitted for the Governor's approval. The Task Force recommends strong support of State and local programs in the implementation of best management practices, as recommended by the IEPA "Areawide Plan."

II. WATER QUALITY

Throughout the Kankakee River Basin, citizens have expressed concern over water quality in the Kankakee and Iroquois rivers, and their tributary streams. According to water quality standards in Illinois, the Kankakee River and its tributaries are of high quality in comparison with other Illinois streams. The Task Force noted that the current official classification of this river for "General Use" (the highest category applied under State regulations) is not adequate to describe a waterway with such exceptional and unique natural characteristics as the Kankakee River. However, the regulations do contain a "Nondegradation" clause which applies to high quality streams like the Kankakee. The IEPA is currently studying alternative classification systems which address more directly the concept of nondegradation of existing water quality.

The Task Force has also noted that Illinois water quality standards do not regulate sediment, but recognize that sediment is a carrier of many regulated pollutants and pathogens. The problem of sediment arises from "non-point" or "area" source of pollution. The IEPA "208 areawide planning" effort addresses non-point pollution from both urban and rural sources.

Current water quality data, "208" work to date, and proposed IEPA studies were examined by the Task Force. The Task Force has come to a consensus on the following recommendations:

- The Task Force finds that the water quality of the Kankakee River is exceptional and should be maintained in its present high quality. The Task Force also finds that the water pollution control regulations in Illinois contain a "Nondegradation" clause which requires protection of waters which are of better quality than the established standard (Illinois Pollution Control Board, Rules and Regulations, Chapter III, Section 208). Methods for implementing this clause are currently under

consideration by the IEPA. The Task Force recommends that the State develop and implement a program to assure that the provisions of the "Nondegradation" clause are met.

- The Task Force recognizes that the communities of Kankakee, Bradley, Bourbonnais and Aroma Park are all part of the Kankakee Facilities Planning Area for Federal water pollution control planning efforts. The city of Kankakee has the lead role in this program. The planning area received a federal grant early in 1976 to develop a water pollution control program. A draft facility plan was submitted to IEPA this February for review to determine whether or not it meets the Federal planning criteria. The Task Force encourages local planning entities to expedite the development of a fully approved facilities plan for the area.

III. FLOODING

At the October public hearings, citizens identified flooding problems in several areas of the Kankakee River Basin. A study of the situation revealed that about 10 percent of the lands in the Kankakee Basin are subject to flooding. In 1967, average annual flood damages along the Kankakee and Iroquois rivers and Sugar Creek were estimated at \$1,000,000. Flooding in the area results from high rainfall events, and from the damming effects of ice jams.

The Federal government becomes involved with floods when the devastation is great. In the 1960's the Congress discovered that, despite billions of dollars spent on flood control works, flood damage was increasing each year. A new flood management policy was adopted which discourages the improper use

of the flood plain, or requires flood proofing of structures located where flooding might occur. The resulting Federal program called for the mapping of flood prone areas. In order for property owners to qualify for a subsidized program of federal flood insurance, local governments were called upon to develop ordinances restricting use of the mapped flood prone areas. The Illinois Department of Transportation, Division of Water Resources, is responsible for assisting the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and local governments in this program.

The Task Force was pleased to note that the Division of Water Resources, the Kankakee County Regional Planning Commission, Iroquois County and HUD have cooperated in mapping flood prone areas, in adopting flood plain ordinances, and in qualifying for the flood insurance program.

The Task Force recommends that:

- Local governments give high priority to implementing these new and promising programs of damage avoidance for new structures and flood insurance for existing structures.

IV. NATURAL AREAS

The uniqueness of the Kankakee River, and the extent to which the basin remains in its natural state makes the Kankakee River Basin a prime natural resource of the State of Illinois. The citizens of the basin have expressed a strong concern that the unique natural character of the basin, and especially of the Kankakee River itself, be preserved.

In response to this concern, the Illinois Nature Preserves Commission surveyed the existing natural areas of the basin. Their study emphasized that the existing wetland areas along the Kankakee provide significant benefits in reducing flooding and sedimentation, and in improving water quality. In addition, the study cited the intrinsic value of all of the natural areas in the basin for wildlife, preservation of endangered and threatened flora and fauna, and scientific study.

The Task Force has considered the various benefits of natural areas and has come to a consensus on the following recommendations:

- The Task Force finds that there is an opportunity for the development of a natural wetlands preservation program along the Kankakee River. Many areas of the wetlands that extend from the Momence to the State line deserve permanent protection from encroachment. Additionally, there are currently some wetlands preservation programs being initiated in Indiana. The Task Force finds evidence that the preservation of wetlands may have economic as well as natural benefits. Therefore, the Task Force recommends that the Institute for Environmental Quality, in cooperation with state, local and federal agencies, undertake a demonstration study of the economic benefits of wetlands preservation in an Kankakee River Basin, for application to recreation, water quality, sediment and flooding problems throughout the State of Illinois.
- The Task Force recognizes the unique natural character of the Kankakee River Basin. The basin provides a home for many rare, endangered and threatened plants and animals, including fish. Therefore, the Task Force recommends that the State of Illinois proceed with the programs for the protection of natural areas,

endangered and threatened flora and fauna, and their habitat in the Kankakee River Basin.

- The Task Force finds that the smaller tributaries of the Kankakee River provide significant habitat for fish and wildlife in the basin. Protection of these tributaries is essential for the well-being of the river ecosystem, and especially for the protection of the endangered and threatened fish of the basin. The Task Force finds that channelization of these small tributaries has often occurred without governmental supervision. Therefore, the Task Force recommends increased activities in Illinois Department of Transportation efforts to coordinate their permit program with other State agencies to assure consideration of environmental impacts of proposed stream channelization. The Task Force further recommends that the critical areas preservation program, now under consideration by the Natural Resources Sub-cabinet, be used to restrict channelization in environmentally sensitive small streams.

V. OUTDOOR RECREATION

The primary use of the Kankakee River by local residents is for recreation. Citizens of the basin have pointed to the uniqueness and the high quality of recreational experiences on the Kankakee. The Kankakee Basin contains the Kankakee State Park, the DesPlaines Conservation Area, and the Iroquois Conservation Area, all maintained by the Illinois Department of Conservation. Additionally, several Park Districts maintain parkland long the rivers. However, most of the stream bank is in private ownership, with restricted public access.

The Illinois Department of Conservation examined demands for recreation in the basin in comparison with its recreational resources. The overall results

of this analysis indicate that the long-range interests of the State of Illinois will best be served if we begin now to develop the Kankakee River as a scenic, low density recreation stream. Whether or not Basin residents desire it, the people of northeastern Illinois are increasingly turning to the Kankakee area to fill their recreation needs. Every recreational, scenic, or natural area on the fringe of the Chicago metropolitan area is facing this same, growing demand. The problem now is planning for development of the recreational resources in the Kankakee Basin without degrading the quality of either the natural environment or the recreational experience. Success in filling this need will require the combined efforts of local, state and federal governments, private organizations, and interested citizens.

In view of these conclusions, the Task Force submits the following recommendations:

- The Task Force finds that the Kankakee River Basin will need to preserve and increase the acreage of public open space, wildlife and fisheries habitat (including wetlands), the recreational facilities, and the amount of public access to recreational resources if further recreational demands are to be met. To meet all of these needs and others, the Task Force recommends that the State cooperate with Kankakee County Planning Commission to study the potential application of the 1977 Conservation Rights Act and proposed environmentally sensitive and critical areas programs.
- The Task Force recognizes that the development and management of public access to recreation resources is primarily a local responsibility. The Task Force recommends that the State provide technical and, possibly, financial support for local efforts to develop and manage public access to the recreation resources of the Kankakee Basin.

- The Task Force finds that there are competing uses of the Kankakee for recreation. Two uses, fishing and power boating, are the most widespread. Different uses require different methods of management of river resources. The Task Force finds a need for balancing the competing uses of river resources to avoid damaging the the natural characteristics or recreational experience. Therefore, the Task Force recommends that certain reaches of the river be designated for different primary uses, and the management of given reaches assigned to appropriate local or State agencies.
- The Task Force finds that the ever increasing use of recreational facilities of the Kankakee Basin demands increased efforts in the enforcement of recreational laws. The Task Force urges the best and wisest application of State enforcement programs, and recommends that local units of government initiate or expand their supervision of recreation activities and resources.

VI. PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES

The Task Force examined the present and projected water supply needs of the Kankakee River Basin and found that there is no present projected shortage. The possibility of exporting Kankakee River water to other basins is another matter. At the October public meeting, citizens raised this issue in connection with recent studies which propose withdrawal of water from the Kankakee River for communities in Cook and Will counties, including the City of Joliet. These studies cite the ample flow and excellent quality of river water as compared with the diminishing groundwater supplies (wells) now used. Local concern centered around three facts: (1) none of the water supply studies considered the environmental effects of the proposed water withdrawal from the Kankakee River; (2) the existence of a permit by the Division of Water Resources

for construction of a water intake on the Kankakee River near Ritchie; and
(3) the consumptive use of Kankakee River water by the Braidwood Station.

An analysis of the flow and demand data showed that the highest estimated withdrawal for public water supplies and the Braidwood Station would change the water level of the Wilmington pool by about one inch (at low flows, Braidwood withdrawals would cease). One of the studies suggested that a low dam might be needed at the Ritchie site to facilitate the intake operation during low flows. Despite the minimal impact of the river from possible withdrawals, the idea of another dam on the stream is undesirable for environmental reasons.

The permit authorizing construction of the intake structure was issued in accordance with State laws which regulate only the construction of the facility. The Task Force was disturbed that no existing State law addresses the overall consequences of such a withdrawal on water resources management.

The Task Force recommends that:

- When the present construction permit for the intake structure expires (December, 1978), it should not be automatically renewed. If applicants still desire to construct an intake, they should be required to reapply for the permit. The Division of Water Resources should require them to prepare an environmental assessment, and public hearings should be held so that all public concerns are addressed.
- Consideration be given to the various studies pertaining to comprehensive water resources legislation so that competing water uses will be carefully evaluated before long-term governmental commitments are made.

VII. BRAIDWOOD

During the public meeting, many citizens expressed concern over the consumptive use of Kankakee River water by Commonwealth Edison's Braidwood Station, and by the possibility that flow into the intake structure would destroy larval fish, especially those coming from spawning areas in Horse Creek (just upstream from the Braidwood intake). There was also concern for the effects of thermal pollution downstream from the Braidwood discharge.

An examination of the record showed that 31 permits were required for the construction and operation of the Braidwood Station, and that the conditions imposed in the permits address most of the issues raised in the public meetings.

The Braidwood water withdrawal is limited to 10 percent of the flow, not to exceed 160 cubic feet per second (cfs). During dry periods when stream flows reach 490 cfs, Braidwood withdrawals will be further reduced so that at the 7-day 10-year low flow (442 cfs), withdrawals will be zero. During such low flow periods, the Braidwood Station will have to operate without taking any water from the river. Under such conditions, the power station may have to reduce production or shutdown.

Considerable effort has gone into the design of the intake structure to avoid stream velocities which would draw larval fish into the system. After startup, the Natural History Survey will place nets over the intake screen to test the effectiveness of the design.

The thermal discharge will not exceed the State standards.

Most important to the Task Force was the knowledge that Natural History Survey is conducting a 2-year pre-operation survey of the Kankakee River so that environmental effects can be accurately assessed and corrective action taken where needed. The Task Force noted that no arrangements have been made for post-operation monitoring.

- The Task Force recommends that post operation monitoring be definitely planned, and that the Natural History Survey be designated to do the work. The Task Force believes that Commonwealth Edison has an obligation to provide for post-operation monitoring. However, if they fail to provide resources needed by the Natural History Survey, State or Federal resources should be sought.

VIII. NAVIGATION

There were a number of citizens at the October hearing who were concerned about the possibility that the Kankakee River might be dammed and channelized for commercial navigation. A check by the Task Force revealed that, indeed, such an alternative had been proposed by the Wabash Valley Interstate Commission which, among other things, is promoting the idea of a navigation link between the Great Lakes and the Ohio River. A check with the Chicago District, Corps of Engineers, revealed that they have no active study of the Kankakee River, and that there could be no such study without the concurrence of both States.

- The Task Force, therefore, recommends that the State of Illinois go on record as being opposed to all studies or programs which would use the Kankakee River for commercial navigation.

IX. PUBLIC AGENCIES

Public agencies have complex, intertwined roles in the Kankakee River Basin. Local, state, and federal agencies often share overlapping jurisdictions. The citizens of the basin have recognized this, and have expressed their concern that government play its proper role in the management of the basin. A prime concern was expressed at all of the public hearings for a coordination of State activities throughout the basin, so that the total resources of the Kankakee River receive the best, comprehensive management. At the Momence and Kankakee

hearings, citizens were also extremely concerned that activities might begin in Indiana which would have adverse impacts on the Illinois portion of the basin.

In response to these concerns, the Institute for Environmental Quality reviewed the present and the potential roles of local, state, and federal governmental agencies in the basin. The analysis revealed the broad powers of local government for the management of the resources of the river. However, it is also clear from the review that local governments have not taken a unified or coordinated approach to the management of this resource.

State government also has broad authority for the management of basin resources. However, this authority is divided, by State law, into several agencies or departments. Recently, a "Natural Resources Sub-cabinet" has been established to coordinate the activities of the several natural resource agencies. The sub-cabinet is composed of agency directors, and is chaired by the Governor.

Interstate problems of the Kankakee Basin involve all levels of government. However, the analysis reveals that it is best if the State assumes the lead role. Various State agencies have specific interstate powers: the Environmental Protection Agency for water quality; the Division of Water Resources of the Department of Transportation for flooding and structural stream changes; the Department of Agriculture for farm practices; the Department of Conservation for wildlife and fisheries. Additionally, the Office of the Attorney General has broad authorities in interstate affairs. Effective coordination and timely action will provide a means to avoid unilateral action by Indiana which might adversely affect the Illinois portion of the Kankakee Basin.

The Task Force has examined the complex governmental roles in the basin, and evaluated the many possible courses of action. The Task Force has come to a consensus on the following recommendations:

- The Task Force recognizes that the future management of the resources of the Kankakee River Basin requires the continued attention of the Governor. Since many State agencies are involved in the management of the basin, the Task Force finds that State activities require coordination at the highest levels of State government. To this end, the Task Force recommends that the Natural Resources Sub-cabinet coordinate the activities of the State agencies in the Basin.
- The Task Force recognizes that unilateral action by Indiana on the Kankakee River could have detrimental effects on the basin in Illinois. The Task Force finds that different authorities in the State have specific, limited interstate responsibilities. The broad interstate problems of the Kankakee Basin do not fall under a single authority. Therefore, the Task Force recommends that the Natural Resources Sub-cabinet coordinate and supervise Illinois participation in Kankakee River interstate activities.
- The Task Force recognizes that complex legal issues are involved in interstate relations. The Task Force recommends that the Attorney General in Illinois be informed and invited to participate in Kankakee River Basin interstate activities.
- The Task Force recognizes that there is significant citizen concern over developments in Indiana, and in interstate relations. To facilitate public interest, the Task Force recommends that the

Institute for Environmental Quality act as a central information point for citizens.

- The Task Force finds that, in view of the tremendous value of the natural resource base of the Kankakee River, there is presently no organized effort among local governments to provide the comprehensive management needed to sustain those resources. While the Task Force does not feel it appropriate to direct local citizens or units of government, the Task Force does find the need for a unified, coordinated local effort to manage river resources. Therefore, the Task Force recommends that the Illinois Department of Local Government Affairs provide technical assistance to help organize some local management program in the Kankakee River Basin.

X. FUTURE GROWTH

Economic growth and development are, to a certain extent, the concern of most of the citizens at the public hearings. Some citizens viewed economic development in a positive, others in a negative light. From this dialogue, a question arose as to the relation between water quality and the potentials of the region for economic growth and development.

The Kankakee County Regional Planning Agency examined various aspects of the question of future growth. The Task Force has discussed the question and agrees on the following findings:

- The Task Force finds that projected urban growth and economic development will be accommodated and enhanced by the water resources of the Kankakee River Basin, based on current water use and availability projections. The Task Force recommends that management of future growth remain primarily the responsibility of local units of government, with possible technical support from the State.

- The Task Force recognizes the importance of the management of the water resources of the Kankakee Basin for future growth and development. This underscores the need for implementation of the overall Task Force recommendations.



OPEN LANDS PROJECT

INPC 67
Item 17

March 6, 1978

53 W. JACKSON BLVD
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60604
312 427-4256

RICHARD ETTLINGER
president

JEFFREY R. SHORT, JR.
honorary chairman

GEORGE M. COVINGTON
vice president-program

GEORGE W. OVERTON
vice president-development

GEORGE E. BULLWINKEL
treasurer

advisory committee members
executive vice president

directors

WILLIAM J. BEECHER, Ph.D.

ARTHUR BERRY

MRS. SHAUN C. BLOCK

ANTHONY DEAN

THOMPSON A. DYKE

WALD ERICKSON

JACK GUTH

MRS. ANN B. IMBERT

CHARLES F. SAMELSON, M.D.

MRS. WILLIAM D. SHOREY

HARRY M. WEESE

GEORGE H. WOODRUFF, M.D.

MRS. LOUISE B. YOUNG

honorary directors

GAYLORD DONNELLEY

WALTER T. FISHER

JOHN W. LESLIE

JUDITH M. STOCKDALE
executive director

George Fell, Secretary
Illinois Nature Preserves Commission
819 N. Main St.
Rockford, Illinois 61103

Dear Mr. Fell:

Several of the members of Open Lands have been using the cross-country skiing facilities in Ryerson Woods. We have recently received some questions in regard to the possible extension of the present trail system to include a trail through the nature preserve area and beside the river.

Barbara Lahr has informed me that they have received similar requests at Ryerson. Since some skiers use the nature preserve regardless of the lack of trail, it would seem to be a protective measure to provide one. Additionally, the extra facility would add to the enjoyment of the more responsible trail-adhering skiers.

I do hope that you will give this matter your consideration so that expansion could be planned for the 1978-79 season. Ryerson Woods are greatly enjoyed and I would hope that this could only be enhanced.

Yours sincerely,

Judith M. Stockdale
Executive Director

JMS/tmm

JEFFREY R. SHORT, JR.
233 SOUTH WICKLEY DRIVE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60603

March 8, 1978

Dear George:

My wife and I have been skiing several times recently in the Ryerson Woods, and I notice that they have some very attractive areas blocked off so that skiers cannot enjoy the woodland. Cross-country skiing on light skies along trails could hardly do much damage, particularly in view of the heavy snow, and I wonder if you think it is a good idea to block off the most attractive part of the woods?

People are not going to cross-country ski unless there is reasonably heavy snow, or unless there is a trail.

There is quite a bit of feeling developing about this, I notice, and I wonder if the matter has come to your attention yet. Some of the woodland is approaching near virgin condition and is very inspiring to walk through, and I would think, ski through.

All the best,

Sincerely,



JRSJR:h1

Mr. George Fell
Nature Preserves Commission
819 North Main Street
Rockford, Illinois 61103



Illinois
Department of
Conservation
life and land together

office memorandum

INPC 67
Item 18

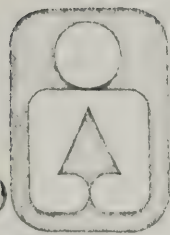
to: John Schwegman/Bob Schanzle, George Fell ✓
from: Andy West *KAW*
date: March 27, 1978
subject: Population Density Study of Dusky Salamanders at Chestnut Hills
Nature Preserve

Dr. Brandon notified me to say that SIU-C Research & Projects Department has approved a research assistantship to support a student to carry out the attached research proposal submitted to us last December. It appears to be tied in directly to Dr. Brandon's currently held 1978 research permit, but I need your consideration on whether he might need to fill out another application. It is the type of project we need in order to assess the relationship between visible and actual population numbers.

Would it also be possible for DOC to cover travel expenses for the student? As I mentioned in the earlier memo (attached), it is the type of obvious support to the population study which we could logically handle (note that the estimated figure is \$496).

Dr Brandon and I have set up a re-censusing date (pre-collection census) on April 7; last week's count was low, probably because the salamanders are still not active.

np



Illinois
Department of
Conservation
life and land together

office memorandum

to: John Schwegman
from: Andy West
date: December 21, 1977
subject: In-depth Population Study of Dusky Salamanders at Chestnut Hills
Nature Preserve

Here is a research proposal sent to me by Dr. Brandon upon our request that he might wish to have a student do a population study of the dusky at Chestnut Hills. My first impression was that this study might determine more than we need to know about the species for management purposes, but activity range information will give us a better idea of a relationship between visible population (as we know it from our census) and actual numbers of animals within the ravines. Such a mark-recapture study will have a lot less impact than collecting studies and should be approved without much hassle.

I would appreciate your reviewing this proposal and recommend whether we could turn loose some additional contractual service funds. Although I am in favor of seeing the project funded, I am dubious whether we could legally support a student (\$1158) or provide film, headlamps or publication costs. The film we may be able to acquire through regular purchase from my office and perhaps the lamps could be borrowed. Travel expenses would seem to be the most obvious means of support, although if it is possible, a figure less than a half-time research assistantship (perhaps, quarter-time) could be negotiated.

np



Southern Illinois
University at Carbondale
Carbondale, Illinois 62901

Department of Zoology
618-536-2314

November 29, 1977

Mr. K. Andrew West
District Natural Areas Biologist
P.O. Box D
Benton, IL 62812

Dear Andy:

Attached is an informal version of a proposal requesting support to study population density and activity range of dusky salamanders in Chestnut Hills Nature Preserve. I feel that the described in-depth study would provide a reliable measure of the abundance of the dusky salamander in two different ravines, and that the proposed budget reflects the commitment in time and effort necessary to carry such a study to completion.

Because I have no previous experience seeking support of research from the Department of Conservation, your initial reactions and suggestions regarding proper routing of such a proposal would be very much appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Ronald A. Brandon".

Ronald A. Brandon
Professor of Zoology

pf

Attachment

Research Proposal

Title: Population density and home range of the Dusky Salamander in Chestnut Hills Nature Preserve, Pulaski County, Illinois.

Introduction:

In September 1974, we began field studies of Illinois populations of the dusky salamander, Desmognathus fuscus. Our goals were (1) to discern its range in Illinois and (2) to obtain information, from preserved samples and field observations, on population structure, reproductive ecology, and other ecological relations (food habits and parasites).

To date, we have specifically searched 30 potential sites (wooded, headwater ravines) in Pope, Massac, Pulaski, and Alexander counties and, over the past fourteen years, have looked incidentally in other southern Illinois counties, but have found populations of Desmognathus fuscus at only twelve sites. Two of these represent different ravine systems within Chestnut Hills Nature Preserve; two more are on private land near the Preserve. Four others are in the same township NW of Olmsted. Of the remaining four, three are between Villa Ridge and Mounds and one is NE of Unity.

In addition, all other reports of this salamander in Illinois (e.g., those discussed in Smith, 1961) have been reevaluated, and all available museum specimens examined.

All verifiable Illinois populations of the dusky salamander are located between the Ohio and Cache river valleys in Pulaski County. The species is currently considered threatened in the state by the Illinois Natural History Survey because of its small range in the state and scant suitable habitat outside of the Chestnut Hills Nature Preserve.

Once we examine a spring sample of preserved specimens (data from summer, autumn, and winter samples have been collated), we will outline the reproductive ecology of Illinois dusky salamanders in the Nature Preserve (ovarian and spermatogenic cycles; breeding season; egg laying, brooding, and hatching seasons; fecundity; age and size at first reproduction; length of the larval period and season of metamorphosis) and compare it with other populations more centrally located in the species' range. In addition, estimates will be made of sex ratio, growth rates, annual recruitment, age structure of the population, and age specific survivorship. The parasite load is currently being examined, from the same preserved specimens.

1. Objectives of Proposed Research:

The objectives of this study are to estimate the density of dusky salamanders in two different ravines in Chestnut Hills Nature Preserve; to compare nocturnal and diurnal estimates of density; and to estimate home ranges (activity ranges) from intrahabitat movements of individuals.

2. Justification:

Before further studies requiring preserved specimens are carried out on the Nature Preserve, it seems desirable that reliable estimates of density be obtained to allow long-range monitoring of the population.

It would also be desirable to know the home ranges and intrahabitat movements of individual dusky salamanders, as they relate to dispersal capabilities and recovery from habitat disturbance and removal of animals by collectors.

3. Procedure:

A study site will be established in each of two ravines selected in consultation with the Illinois Nature Preserves Commission. Each study site should extend along a stream, and include about a meter of bank on each side, for a linear distance of about 20 meters. From photographs of the study areas, work maps showing prominent features will be constructed. A grid system superimposed on the maps will allow the spot of capture of each salamander to be plotted accurately (Brandon and Huheey, 1971; Huheey and Brandon, 1973).

Field work must be carried out during the spring and summer (April, May, June, July). It is desirable to obtain density estimates when young-of-the-year are clearly detectable (April, May), for recruitment estimates, and before gravid females disappear from the population as they enter nest sites (in late July and August) where they brood clutches of eggs until September - October. Density estimates after July would be unreliable because so few adult females would be seen. Maximal density estimates were obtained for populations of this species in the Georgia Piedmont during May and June (Orser and Shure, 1975).

The proposed schedule of field work is as follows:

	<u>Diurnal</u>	<u>Nocturnal</u>
April: 17-20	site 1	site 2
May: 1-4	site 2	site 1
15-18	site 1	site 2
29-1	site 2	site 1
June: 12-15	site 1	site 2
26-29	site 2	site 1
July: 10-13	site 1	site 2
24-27	site 2	site 1

By this schedule, monthly diurnal and nocturnal estimates of population density at each site are possible.

Salamanders encountered in each study area will be marked for individual identification by use of a toe-clip code involving no more than one toe per foot and two feet per animal. As each animal is marked, notes will be made of snout-vent length, sex (as judged from external features such as mental gland, contour of lower jaw, vent morphology, eggs showing through body wall, etc.), and distinctive pigmentary features. These notes will help verify correct individual identification upon recapture.

Various methods have been used to estimate population density in salamanders from mark-recapture data (Hayne, 1949a; Jolly, 1965; Ricker, 1958; Schnabel, 1938; Southwood, 1966). We will evaluate results of various methods of data analysis to determine the most appropriate one to be used in future monitoring of dusky salamander populations in the Nature Preserve.

Home ranges (better called activity ranges) of individual salamanders can be determined by the intrahabitat movements between successive recaptures plotted on maps of the study sites (Haynes, 1949b). No experiments of homing ability (following displacement) are planned at this time.

Personnel:

Dr. Ronald A. Brandon will serve as principal investigator, and will be responsible for supervising the work of the graduate assistant both in the field work and with the data analysis.

Dr. James E. Huheey will serve as an unpaid consultant.

A graduate student in herpetology will be selected to carry out the field work, library work, and data analysis. It is anticipated that the work will provide a sufficient base for a master's thesis in the Department of Zoology.

Literature Cited:

- Brandon, R. A. and J. E. Huheey. 1971. Movements and interactions of two species of Desmognathus (Amphibia:Plethodontidae). American Midl. Naturalist 86:86-92.
- Hayne, D. W. 1949a. Two methods for estimating population from trapping records. J. Mammalogy 30:399-411.
- _____. 1949b. Calculation of size of home range. J. Mammalogy 30:1-18.
- Huheey, J. E. and R. A. Brandon. 1973. Rock-face populations of the mountain salamander, Desmognathus ochrophaeus, in North Carolina. Ecological Monogr. 43:59-77.
- Jolly, G. M. 1965. Explicit estimates from capture-recapture data with both death and immigration - stochastic model. Biometrika 52:225-247.
- Orser, P. N. and D. J. Shure. 1975. Population cycles and activity patterns of the dusky salamander, Desmognathus fuscus fuscus. American Midl. Naturalist 93:403-410.
- Ricker, W. E. 1958. Handbook of computations for biological statistics of fish populations. Fish. Research Board Canada, Bull. 119:1-300.
- Schnabel, Z. E. 1938. The estimation of the total fish population of a lake. American Math. Monthly 45:348-352.
- Smith, P. W. 1961. The amphibians and reptiles of Illinois. Illinois Natural History Survey Bulletin 28(1):1-298.
- Southwood, T. R. E. 1966. Ecological Methods. Methuen and Co. Ltd., London. 391p.

4. Budget:

A. Personnel

- | | |
|---|--------|
| 1) Research Assistant (grant-in-aid)
50%, 3 months @ \$772 | \$1158 |
| 2) Dr. Ronald A. Brandon
Principal Investigator | -0- |
| 3) Dr. James E. Huheey
Consultant | -0- |

B. Equipment
none requested

C. Travel

- | | |
|---|--------|
| 1) Travel to Chestnut Hills Nature
Preserve, by University vehicle
3,200 mi. @ 15.5¢/ mi., 100 mi. round trip | \$ 496 |
| meals (at University rate) | \$ 320 |

E. Supplies

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------|
| 1) Photographic film and processing | \$ 30 |
| 2) Headlamps and batteries | \$ 20 |

F. Other Direct Costs

- | | |
|---|--------|
| 1) Publication costs: page charges,
reprints, graphics | \$ 200 |
|---|--------|

G. Total Costs \$2224

APPLICATION AND PERMIT FOR COLLECTING AND RESEARCH IN ILLINOIS NATURE PRESERVES*

Provide information to extent known and pertinent. Use extra sheets if necessary.

Illinois 67
Iter. 12

APPLICANT

NAME, POSITION, ADDRESS, & PHONE NUMBER

Dr. Ronald A. Brandon, Professor
Department of Zoology
Southern Illinois University at Carbondale
Carbondale, IL 62901 (618) 536-2314

GENERAL FIELD OF INTEREST, PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS, AND INSTITUTIONAL AFFILIATION

Systematics and Ecology of Amphibia
Curriculum Vitae attached

PROPOSED VISITS AND ACTIVITIES

NAME OF PRESERVE & COUNTY

Chestnut Hills
Pulaski County

FREQUENCY & LENGTH OF VISITS

About 30 visits during Apr- July
Several hours each time, day & night

DURATION OF PROJECT—WITH DATES

April through July 1978

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES (INCLUDING NUMBER IN PARTY AND USE OF EQUIPMENT IN PRESERVE)

Establish a study area in two ravines. One or two people will mark & recapture dusky salamanders in each study area. All animals will be returned to spot where found under loose cover.

OBJECTIVE OF PROJECT (attach a copy of project plan)

Obtain reliable estimates of density of dusky salamanders in two different ravines.
Compare nocturnal & diurnal estimates. Estimate activity ranges of individual animals.

METHODS & MEASUREMENTS Study sites will be selected, marked, and photographed. Each salamander will

be uniquely marked by toe clips and located on a work map of the site. From mark-recapture data population densities and activity ranges will be calculated.

RECORDS TO BE KEPT Field records are kept in a field notebook. Individual salamander localities will

be recorded on work maps of the study sites during each visit. Data will be recorded on sex, length, reproductive state, and distinctive pigmentary features.

COLLECTING (INCLUDING CAPTURE & RELEASE)

SPECIES OR MATERIAL

Desmognathus fuscus
Dusky Salamander

NUMBER OF SPECIMENS

All animals encountered
will be examined
marked, and released
where captured

DISPOSITION OF SPECIMENS

None kept; all returned
to spot where captured

METHODS OF COLLECTING

By hand under superficial cover.

OTHER DISTURBANCES TO BE MADE

none. Rocks and logs will be returned to original position.

OTHER PERTINENT INFORMATION (list all collecting or banding permits held)

1977 Illinois Dept. of Conservation Scientific Collector's Permit 1708
INCP permit (resolution 424) to collect a series of D. fuscus

Applicant is aware of the current regulations governing use of Illinois nature preserves.

X

YES

NO

APPLICANT'S SIGNATURE

Ronald A. Brandon 27 March 1978

DATE

*Submit application to: ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION
601 STATE OFFICE BUILDING
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS 62706

OR

ILLINOIS NATURE PRESERVES COMMISSION
819 NORTH MAIN STREET
ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS 61103

Permission is granted for carrying on a special activity within the Ill. nature preserves system subject to the conditions specified in the above application, on the reverse side of this form, and the following conditions:

APPROVED BY: OWNER

ILL. DEPT. OF CONSERVATION

ILL. NATURE PRESERVES COMMISSION

DATE

BY

DATE

BY

DATE

PERMIT EXPIRES ON:

12/31/78

RENEWAL:

Research Proposal

Title: Population density and home range of the Dusky Salamander in Chestnut Hills Nature Preserve, Pulaski County, Illinois.

Introduction:

In September 1974, we began field studies of Illinois populations of the dusky salamander, Desmognathus fuscus. Our goals were (1) to discern its range in Illinois and (2) to obtain information, from preserved samples and field observations, on population structure, reproductive ecology, and other ecological relations (food habits and parasites).

To date, we have specifically searched 30 potential sites (wooded, headwater ravines) in Pope, Massac, Pulaski, and Alexander counties and, over the past fourteen years, have looked incidentally in other southern Illinois counties, but have found populations of Desmognathus fuscus at only twelve sites. Two of these represent different ravine systems within Chestnut Hills Nature Preserve; two more are on private land near the Preserve. Four others are in the same township NW of Olmsted. Of the remaining four, three are between Villa Ridge and Mounds and one is NE of Unity.

In addition, all other reports of this salamander in Illinois (e.g., those discussed in Smith, 1961) have been reevaluated, and all available museum specimens examined.

All verifiable Illinois populations of the dusky salamander are located between the Ohio and Cache river valleys in Pulaski County. The species is currently considered threatened in the state by the Illinois Natural History Survey because of its small range in the state and scant suitable habitat outside of the Chestnut Hills Nature Preserve.

Once we examine a spring sample of preserved specimens (data from summer, autumn, and winter samples have been collated), we will outline the reproductive ecology of Illinois dusky salamanders in the Nature Preserve (ovarian and spermatogenic cycles; breeding season; egg laying, brooding, and hatching seasons; fecundity; age and size at first reproduction; length of the larval period and season of metamorphosis) and compare it with other populations more centrally located in the species' range. In addition, estimates will be made of sex ratio, growth rates, annual recruitment, age structure of the population, and age specific survivorship. The parasite load is currently being examined, from the same preserved specimens.

1. Objectives of Proposed Research:

The objectives of this study are to estimate the density of dusky salamanders in two different ravines in Chestnut Hills Nature Preserve; to compare nocturnal and diurnal estimates of density; and to estimate home ranges (activity ranges) from intrahabitat movements of individuals.

2. Justification:

Before further studies requiring preserved specimens are carried out on the Nature Preserve, it seems desirable that reliable estimates of density be obtained to allow long-range monitoring of the population.

It would also be desirable to know the home ranges and intrahabitat movements of individual dusky salamanders, as they relate to dispersal capabilities and recovery from habitat disturbance and removal of animals by collectors.

3. Procedure:

A study site will be established in each of two ravines selected in consultation with the Illinois Nature Preserves Commission. Each study site should extend along a stream, and include about a meter of bank on each side, for a linear distance of about 20 meters. From photographs of the study areas, work maps showing prominent features will be constructed. A grid system superimposed on the maps will allow the spot of capture of each salamander to be plotted accurately (Brandon and Huheey, 1971; Huheey and Brandon, 1973).

Field work must be carried out during the spring and summer (April, May, June, July). It is desirable to obtain density estimates when young-of-the-year are clearly detectable (April, May), for recruitment estimates, and before gravid females disappear from the population as they enter nest sites (in late July and August) where they brood clutches of eggs until September - October. Density estimates after July would be unreliable because so few adult females would be seen. Maximal density estimates were obtained for populations of this species in the Georgia Piedmont during May and June (Orser and Shure, 1975).

The proposed schedule of field work is as follows:

	<u>Diurnal</u>	<u>Nocturnal</u>
April: 17-20	site 1	site 2
May: 1-4	site 2	site 1
15-18	site 1	site 2
29-1	site 2	site 1
June: 12-15	site 1	site 2
26-29	site 2	site 1
July: 10-13	site 1	site 2
24-27	site 2	site 1

By this schedule, monthly diurnal and nocturnal estimates of population density at each site are possible.

Salamanders encountered in each study area will be marked for individual identification by use of a toe-clip code involving no more than one toe per foot and two feet per animal. As each animal is marked, notes will be made of snout-vent length, sex (as judged from external features such as mental gland, contour of lower jaw, vent morphology, eggs showing through body wall, etc.), and distinctive pigmentary features. These notes will help verify correct individual identification upon recapture.

Various methods have been used to estimate population density in salamanders from mark-recapture data (Hayne, 1949a; Jolly, 1965; Ricker, 1958; Schnabel, 1938; Southwood, 1966). We will evaluate results of various methods of data analysis to determine the most appropriate one to be used in future monitoring of dusky salamander populations in the Nature Preserve.

Home ranges (better called activity ranges) of individual salamanders can be determined by the intrahabitat movements between successive recaptures plotted on maps of the study sites (Haynes, 1949b). No experiments of homing ability (following displacement) are planned at this time.

Personnel:

Dr. Ronald A. Brandon will serve as principal investigator, and will be responsible for supervising the work of the graduate assistant both in the field work and with the data analysis.

Dr. James E. Huheey will serve as an unpaid consultant.

A graduate student in herpetology will be selected to carry out the field work, library work, and data analysis. It is anticipated that the work will provide a sufficient base for a master's thesis in the Department of Zoology.

Literature Cited:

- Brandon, R. A. and J. E. Huheey. 1971. Movements and interactions of two species of Desmognathus (Amphibia: Plethodontidae). American Midl. Naturalist 86:86-92.
- Hayne, D. W. 1949a. Two methods for estimating population from trapping records. J. Mammalogy 30:399-411.
- _____ 1949b. Calculation of size of home range. J. Mammalogy 30:1-18.
- Huheey, J. E. and R. A. Brandon. 1973. Rock-face populations of the mountain salamander, Desmognathus ochrophaeus, in North Carolina. Ecological Monogr. 43:59-77.
- Jolly, G. M. 1965. Explicit estimates from capture-recapture data with both death and immigration - stochastic model. Biometrika 52:225-247.
- Orser, P. N. and D. J. Shure. 1975. Population cycles and activity patterns of the dusky salamander, Desmognathus fuscus fuscus. American Midl. Naturalist 93:403-410.
- Ricker, W. E. 1958. Handbook of computations for biological statistics of fish populations. Fish. Research Board Canada, Bull. 119:1-300.
- Schnabel, Z. E. 1938. The estimation of the total fish population of a lake. American Math. Monthly 45:348-352.
- Smith, P. W. 1961. The amphibians and reptiles of Illinois. Illinois Natural History Survey Bulletin 28(1):1-298.
- Southwood, T. R. E. 1966. Ecological Methods. Methuen and Co. Ltd., London. 391p.

4. Budget:

A. Personnel

- | | |
|---|--------|
| 1) Research Assistant (grant-in-aid)
50%, 3 months @ \$772 | \$1158 |
| 2) Dr. Ronald A. Brandon
Principal Investigator | -0- |
| 3) Dr. James E. Huheey
Consultant | -0- |

B. Equipment
none requested

C. Travel

- | | |
|---|--------|
| 1) Travel to Chestnut Hills Nature
Preserve, by University vehicle
3,200 mi. @ 15.5¢/ mi., 100 mi. round trip | \$ 496 |
| meals (at University rate) | \$ 320 |

E. Supplies

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------|
| 1) Photographic film and processing | \$ 30 |
| 2) Headlamps and batteries | \$ 20 |

F. Other Direct Costs

- | | |
|---|--------|
| 1) Publication costs: page charges,
reprints, graphics | \$ 200 |
|---|--------|

G. Total Costs \$2224

A. West
Natural Areas Section - District 5
Illinois Dept. of Conservation
January 19, 1978

INPC 67
Item 19

A PROPOSAL FOR DEDICATION OF A NATURE PRESERVE AT
PINEY CREEK RAVINE,
RANDOLPH AND JACKSON COUNTIES

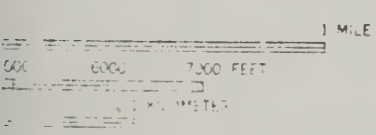
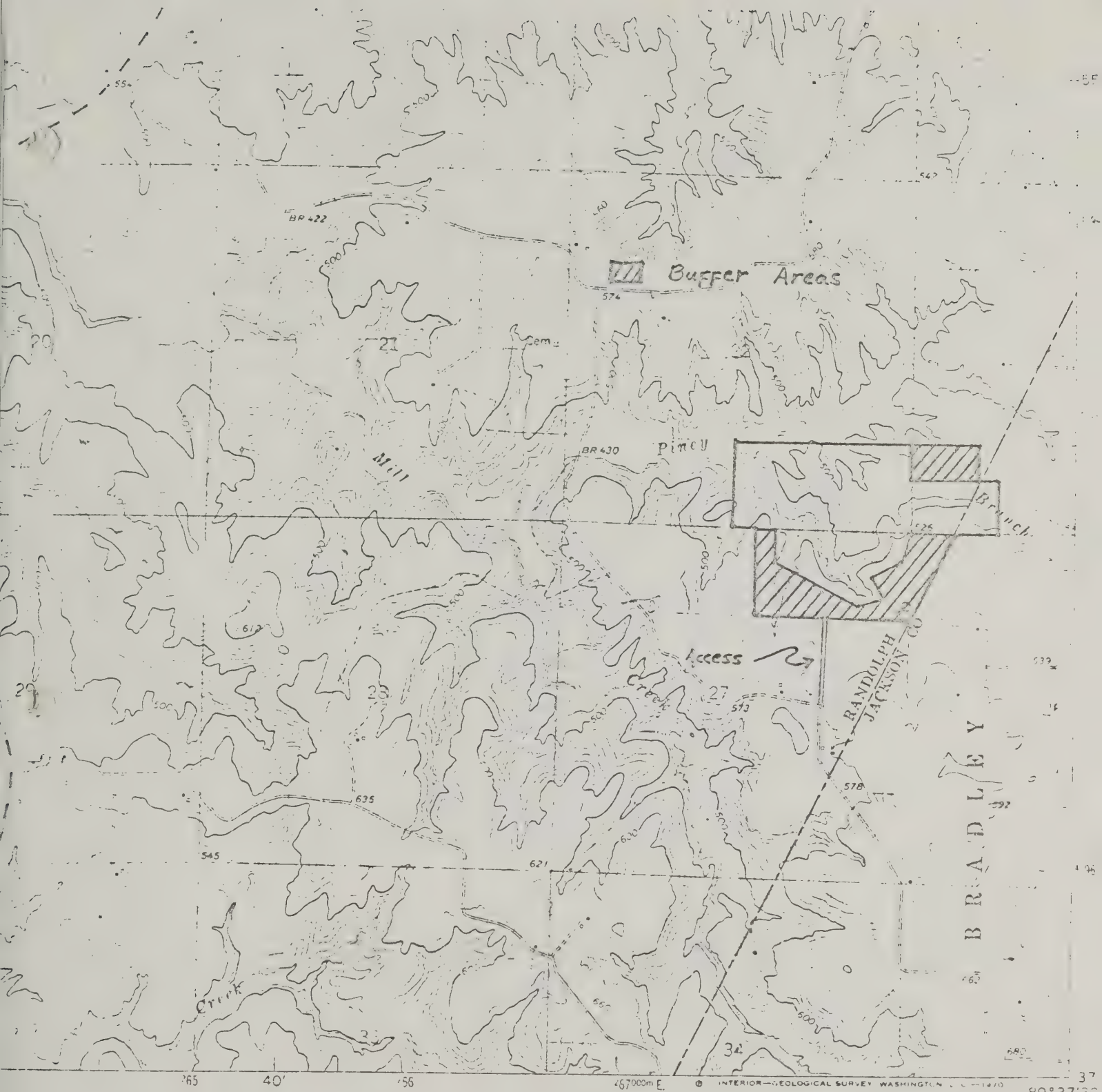
State acquisition of approximately 200 acres for a nature preserve project at Piney Creek Ravine was completed in 1977 and about 195 acres (exclusive of public access development area) is recommended for dedication. The ravine is very scenic and of biological interest. It will serve as a fine example of the Middle Section of the Ozark Natural Division of Illinois and as a field study area for students and professional biologists (many from Southern Illinois University - Carbondale) as well as many amateur naturalists in the area.

Piney Branch of Mill Creek forms a winding canyon up to 80 feet deep through an escarpment of Pennsylvanian sandstone in eastern Randolph county. The bedrock strata are the same as those which form the crest of the Shawnee Hills to the southeast, however, they were covered by the Illinoian glacier which tended to level them out. Piney Creek is part of the drainage system that has developed eastward from the Mississippi River bluffs since this glacier's retreat some 100,000 years ago.

The flora which became established here after glaciation was quite different from that of the Shawnee Hills. Presently, such Ozarkian plants as the shortleaf pine, Harvey's buttercup, and Bradley's spleenwort fern occur here. In the rich ravine bottoms are stands of beech and tulip trees, the northernmost outpost for these trees in southwestern Illinois. Other trees of mesic situations are white oak, sugar maple, and black gum. Dry upland woods have black oak, pignut hickory, and shortleaf pine.

Much of the timbered lands have been logged at one time or another although there is no indication that pines have ever been cut from the area. More level uplands have been cleared and were used for either crops or pasture. Even with these disturbances this tract is considered as the best known example of the Middle Section of the Ozark Division and an important area for dedication if a comprehensive nature preserves system is to be completed.

Probable major management and development objectives will be access and trail development and restoration of disturbed sites. Of the nearly 195 acres proposed for dedication, about 111 acres are recommended for nature preserve land and 84 acres for buffer lands.



BRADLEY LOCATION

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Heavy-duty	Light-duty
Medium-duty	Unimproved dirt
State Route	

WELGE, ILL.

NW/4 CAMPBELL HILL 15 1/2 ADRANGLE
N3752 5—W623 15/7 5

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AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

·DEDICATION OF A NATURE PRESERVE

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that the State of Illinois, Department of Conservation, being the owner thereof does hereby dedicate the following described real property as a nature preserve.

The SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 23 exclusive of a privately owned tract in the NE corner described as follows: at a point beginning at the NE corner of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 23, thence south 500 feet, thence west 300 feet, thence north 500 feet, thence east 300 feet to point of beginning; the part of the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 26 contained in Randolph County; all of the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 27; the E $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 27; the E $\frac{1}{2}$ of the W $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 27; the S $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 22; all lands being situated in Township 7 South, Range 5 West of the 3rd P.M. in Randolph and Jackson counties, excepting therefrom Parcels A and B hereinafter described and dedicated as buffer for the protection of the nature preserve.

The property hereinabove described is dedicated for the purposes, and shall be held, maintained, and used as provided for nature preserves, in "An Act in relation to the acquisition, control, maintenance, improvement and protection of State parks and nature preserves", approved June 26, 1925, as heretofore amended and "An Act relating to the creation of the Illinois Nature Preserves Commission and defining its powers and duties", approved August 28, 1963, as heretofore amended. Said property is further dedicated for the purposes, and shall be held, maintained, and used as provided for nature preserves in any amendment to said Acts enacted hereafter, but no such amendment shall alter the exclusive commitment of said land to the preservation of natural conditions for the purposes specified in said Acts as of the date of this dedication.

The following described real property lying adjacent to the nature preserve herein dedicated is dedicated as, and shall be held as, buffer area for the protection of the nature preserve. Said buffer area may be developed, managed, or used

for public conservation, recreation or service purposes as may be approved by the Illinois Nature Preserves Commission and the Department of Conservation or shall be managed as if it were part of the nature preserve herein dedicated:

Parcel A: Beginning at the NW corner of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of said Section 23, thence east 1020 feet more or less to the east boundary of the property, thence south 500 feet to a point, thence west 1020 feet to a point, thence north 500 feet to the point of beginning.
Parcel B: Beginning at the NE corner of Section 27, thence east 650 feet more or less to the county line, thence southwesterly along said county line 1500 feet more or less to the point where said county line crosses the east line of Section 27, thence west 2300 feet more or less to the SW corner of the property, thence north 1320 feet more or less to the north line of Section 27, thence east along said north line 330 feet to a point, thence south 528 feet to a point, thence south 62° east 1386 feet to a point, thence north 70° east 396 feet to a point, thence north 34° west 396 feet to a point, thence north 62° east 462 feet to a point, thence northeasterly 520 feet more or less to the point of beginning.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we have hereunto set our hands and seals this _____ day of _____, 19 ____.

APPROVED:

Governor

Director,
Department of Conservation

APPROVED:

Chairman, Illinois Nature Preserves
Commission

ATTEST:

Secretary, Illinois Nature Preserves
Commission

A PROPOSAL FOR DEDICATION OF A NATURE PRESERVE AT
AT DES PLAINES FISH AND WILDLIFE AREA

SUMMARY

A 78 acre tract of mesic prairie representing the Grand Prairie Natural Division and located within the Des Plaines Fish and Wildlife Area is proposed for dedication. Dedication is concurrent with the Des Plaines Fish and Wildlife Area Master Plan.

BACKGROUND

The Illinois Department of Conservation has prepared a master plan for the Des Plaines Fish and Wildlife Area through the internal management planning task force procedure. The plan will be presented for executive review with the 78 acre prairie recommended as nature preserve. Department approval of dedication per Manual Code 8226: Nature Preserve Dedication Procedure, is sought here before proceeding with actual dedication by the Illinois Nature Preserves Commission.

The tract was first identified as a natural area by the Department's Inventory of Department of Conservation Properties in 1974. The prairie has been studied and recognized as a significant prairie by Dr. Robert Betz of Northeastern Illinois University, and has been identified by the Illinois Natural Areas Inventory as one of the largest relatively undisturbed prairies of its type in Illinois.

Prior to acquisition by the State of Illinois, the tract received some grazing pressure which apparently was not severe enough to significantly alter species diversity. Since acquisition, the tract has been managed as a wildlife refuge and natural area. Prescribed burns in spring 1976 and 1977 have improved and made apparent the high natural quality of the prairie so that dedication as a nature preserve is justifiable.

SIZE AND LOCATION

The proposed nature preserve totals approximately 78 acres and is located on the east edge of the Fish and Wildlife area property between Interstate 55 and the Joliet Arsenal, one half mile south of Blodgett Road. Access is from the frontage road off I-55 at the Wilmington Exit. The tract is situated in the West half of the Southwest Quarter of Section 3, Township 33 North, Range 9 East, Will County.

CHARACTER OF THE AREAPHYSICAL FEATURES

The area lies near the northern limit of the Grand Prairie Natural Division of Illinois, it is situated near the confluence of the Kankakee and Des Plaines Rivers, both routes of glacial meltwater drainage at the close of Wisconsin glaciation. Glacial meltwater removed most of the predeposited drift, leaving shallow outwash over dolomite bedrock. Soils are Joliet and Romeo loam and silt loams.

BIOLOGICAL FEATURES

The site contains relatively high quality mesic and wet prairie vegetation. Past grazing has somewhat affected species diversity; apparently the pasturing was severe only on dry sites in the north portion of the area. Wetter soils of the central and southern portions probably presented less favorable grazing conditions and helped retain natural vegetation. Over 100 native prairie species occur in the prairie.

Wet prairie occurs in low swales and depressions in the south third of the tract. Bluejoint grass, Sedges, and Cordgrass are dominants in wet sites; associates include Compass Plant, Tall Sunflower, and Swamp Milkweed.

Mesic Prairie occupies well drained ridges in the central third of the tract. This zone is characterized by high species diversity and a number of conservative prairie plants usually restricted to high quality prairie. Dominant grasses include Prairie Dropseed, Indian Grass, Switch Grass, and Big Bluestem. Common herbaceous species are Leadplant, Purple Prairie Clover, Nodding Onion, Rattlesnake Master, Golden Alexanders, Blazing Star and Grass-leaved Goldenrod. Significant prairie species here include Wild Quinine, Riddell's Goldenrod, Edible Valerean, Tuberous Indian Plantain, Prairie Gentian and Bottle Gentian.

Northward, the tract grades into more disturbed prairie in earlier stages of succession with Hawthorns and Blue Grass gradually becoming more dominant and replacing native grasses.

NATURE PRESERVE VALUES

The Des Plaines Prairie, at 78 acres, is one of the largest tracts of undisturbed mesic and wet prairie remaining in Illinois. Although subjected to past grazing, the disturbance was relatively light and the prairie is now at an advanced stage of succession with more than 100 native species present. In addition, the large size of the tract allows a drainage continuum from mesic to wet sites, a situation rarely encountered on smaller sites. Dedication would allow full preservation and recognition of this significant site, and would add a significant prairie community to the Nature Preserve System.

MANAGEMENT

Annual prescribed burning should be continued in order to enhance recovery of the prairie and control hawthorns. Physical removal or herbicidal treatment of larger trees may eventually be necessary.

A twenty acre tract adjacent to the east and under ownership by the Joliet Arsenal should eventually be acquired and added to the preserve.

A pipeline easement crosses the tract along the east boundary. Dedication would be subject to the existing pipeline easement.

CONSERVATION AREA

ES PLAINES WILDLIFE
CONSERVATION AREA

KANKAKEE

SANTA FE
OHIO

RIVER

Prairie

U.S. GOVERNMENT

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DES PLAINES PRAIRIE
PLANT LIST

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>
Wild onion	<u>Allium canadense</u>
Nodding wild onion	<u>Allium cernuum</u>
Ragweed	<u>Ambrosia artemisiaefolia</u>
Lead plant	<u>Amorpha canescens</u>
Big Bluestem	<u>Andropogon gerardii</u>
Little Bluestem	<u>Andropogon scoparius</u>
Meadow anemone	<u>Anemone canadense</u>
Ground nut	<u>Apios americana</u>
Indian hemp	<u>Apocynum sibiricum</u>
Swamp milkweed	<u>Asclepias incarnata</u>
Milkweed	<u>Asclepias sullivantii</u>
Whorled milkweed	<u>Asclepias verticillata</u>
Sky-blue aster	<u>Aster azureus</u>
Heath aster	<u>Aster ericoides</u>
New England aster	<u>Aster novae-angliae</u>
Panicled aster	<u>Aster simplex</u>
False White Indigo	<u>Baptisia leucantha</u>
Bur marigold	<u>Bidens polylepis</u>
Horse mint	<u>Blephilia ciliata</u>
Tuberous Indian Plantain	<u>Cacalia tuberosa</u>
Blue-joint grass	<u>Calamagrostis canadensis</u>
Sedge	<u>Carex scoparia</u>

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>
Fox.sedge	<u>Carex scoparia</u>
Partridge Pea	<u>Cassia fasciculata</u>
Water hemlock	<u>Cicuta maculata</u>
Field thistle	<u>Cirsium discolor</u>
False toadflax	<u>Comandra richardsiana</u>
Tall coreopsis	<u>Coreopsis tripteris</u>
Pale dogwood	<u>Cornus obliqua</u>
Tufted hair grass	<u>Deschampsia caespitosa</u>
Spike rush	<u>Eleocharis compressa</u>
Wild rye	<u>Elymus canadensis</u>
Virginia wild rye	<u>Elymus virginicus</u>
Horsetail	<u>Equisetum arvense</u>
Daisy fleabane	<u>Erigeron strigosus</u>
Rattlesnake master	<u>Eryngium yuccifolium</u>
Flowering spurge	<u>Euphorbia corollata</u>
Boneset	<u>Eupatorium perfoliatum</u>
Late boneset	<u>Eupatorium serotinum</u>
Wild strawberry	<u>Fragaria virginiana</u>
Wild madder	<u>Galium obtusum</u>
Closed gentian	<u>Gentiana andrewsii</u>
Prairie gentian	<u>Gentiana puberula</u>
Sneezeweed	<u>Helenium autumnale</u>
Tall sunflower	<u>Helianthus grosseserratus</u>
Stiff sunflower	<u>Helianthus laetiflorus v. rigidus</u>
Prairie alum root	<u>Heuchera richardsonii</u>
Round-fruited St. John's wort	<u>Hypericum sphaerocarpum</u>

Common NameScientific Name

Yellow star-grass

Hypoxis hirsuta

Blue flag

Iris virginica v. shrevei

Rush

Juncus tenuis

Torrey's rush

Juncus torreyi

Rush

Juncus nudosus

False dandelion

Krigia biflora

Wild Pea

Laythrys venosus

Prairie bush-clover

Lespedeza capitata

Prairie blazing star

Liatris pycnostachya

Hoary puccoon

Lithospermum canescens

Pale-spiked lobelia

Lobelia spicata

False loosestrife

Ludwigia polycarpa

Water horehound

Lycopus americanus

Wild mint

Mentha arvensis v. villosa

Sundrops

Oenothera pilosella

Wood-sorrel

Oxalis stricta

Cowbane

Oxypolis rigidior

Hairy panic grass

Panicum lanuginosum

Switch grass

Panicum virgatum

Wild quinine

Parthenium integrifolium

Smooth beard tongue

Penstemon calycosus

Eulophus

Perideridia americana

Purple prairie clover

Petalostemum purpureum

Marsh phlox

Phlox glaberrima v. interior

Prairie phlox

Phlox pilosa

Common NameScientific Name

False dragonhead

Physostegia virginiana

Water knotweed

Polygonum amphibium stipulaceum

Water heartsease

Polygonum coccineum

Rattlesnake root

Prenanthes racemosa

Mountain mint

Pycnanthemum virginianum

Yellow coneflower

Ratibida pinnata

Wild rose

Rosa carolina

Coneflower

Rudbeckia fulgida

Black-eyed susan

Rudbeckia hirta

Sweet black-eyed susan

Rudbeckia subtomentosa

Pale dock

Rumex altissimus

Low calamint

Satureja arkansana

Red bulrush

Scirpus lineatus

Rosin weed

Silphium integrifolium

Compass plant

Silphium laciniatum

Prairie dock

Silphium terebinthinaceum

Tall goldenrod

Solidago altissima

Late goldenrod

Solidago gigantea leiophylla

Grass-leaved goldenrod

Solidago graminifolia

Goldenrod

Solidago gymnospermoides

Early goldenrod

Solidago missouriensis

Gray goldenrod

Solidago nemoralis

Riddell's goldenrod

Solidago riddellii

Prairie goldenrod

Solidago rigida

Prairie cord grass

Spartina pectinata

Common NameScientific Name

Ladies tresses orchid

Spiranthes magnicamporum

Prairie dropseed grass

Sporobolus heterolepis

Wood sage

Teucrium canadense

Meadow rue

Thalictrum dasycarpum

Ohio spiderwort

Tradescantia ohiensis

Valerian

Valeriana ciliata

Blue vervain

Verbena hastata

Common ironweed

Vernonia fasciculata

Missouri ironweed

Vernonia missurica

Culver's root

Veronicastrum virginicum

American vetch

Vicia americana

Common violet

Viola papilionacea

Golden alexanders

Zizia aurea

DEDICATION OF A NATURE PRESERVE

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that the State of Illinois, Department of Conservation, being the owner thereof does hereby dedicate the following described real property as a nature preserve:

Part of the West Half of the Southwest Quarter of Section 3, Township 33 North, Range 9 East of the third Principle Meridian, all described as follows: Beginning at the Southwest corner of said Section 3, thence Northerly 2640 feet along the West Line of said Section 3 to a point, thence Easterly 1080 feet along the Center Line of said Section 3, thence South 22° West 700 feet to a point, thence Southerly 2020 feet to a point on the South Line of said Section 3, thence Westerly 1320 feet to the Point of Beginning, in Will County, Illinois; excepting therefrom that portion thereof lying within the east frontage road right of way of Interstate 55, the north right of way of the south section line road of said Section 3, and the west right of way of the Government Railroad bounding the northeasterly side of the above described parcel.

The property heretofore described is dedicated for the purposes, and shall be held, maintained, and used, as provided for nature preserves, in "An Act in relation to the acquisition, control, maintenance, improvement and protection of State parks and nature preserves", approved June 26, 1925, as heretofore amended and "An Act relating to the creation of the Illinois Nature Preserves Commission and defining its powers and duties", approved August 28, 1963, as heretofore amended. Said property is further dedicated for the purposes, and shall be held, maintained, and used as provided for nature preserves in any amendment to said Acts enacted hereafter, but no such amendment shall alter the exclusive commitment of said land to the preservation of natural conditions for the purposes specified in said Acts as of the date of this dedication.

DEDICATION OF A NATURE PRESERVE

THORN CREEK WOODS

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that the State of Illinois - Department of Conservation, being the owner thereof does hereby dedicate the following described real property as a nature preserve:

Parcel 1: Lots 4, 6, 7, 14, 15, the west half of Lots 3 and 13, and that part of Lot 5 lying southerly of the right-of-way of Monee Road, in the Subdivision of the northeast quarter of Section 1, according to the plat thereof recorded February 3, 1858, Book 54, page 266, as Document No. 29642. Also, the north half of Lot 1, Lots 2, 3 and 4 in the Subdivision of the southeast quarter of Section 1, all in Township 34 North, Range 13 East of the Third Principal Meridian, in Will County, Illinois.

Parcel 2: The entire Subdivision of the southwest quarter of Section 1, excepting therefrom the north half of Lot 1, Lot 11, the east half of Lot 12 and that part described as follows: Commencing at the southwest corner of said southwest quarter; thence north along the west line of said southwest quarter a distance of 1994.35 feet to the north line of the south half of the north half of said southwest quarter; thence east 800 feet along the last said line; thence south 750 feet; thence east 670 feet; thence south 805 feet; thence west 778 feet; thence south 439.51 feet to the south line of said southwest quarter; thence west 692 feet to the point of beginning, according to the plat thereof recorded December 9, 1946, Book 1140, page 537, as Document No. 617215, all in Township 34 North, Range 13 East of the Third Principal Meridian, in Will County, Illinois.

Parcel 3: Parts of Lot 2, Sub Lot 12 of Lot 3, Lots 7, 8 and 9 in the original Subdivision of the northeast quarter of Section 11, and part of the west half of the northwest quarter of Section 12 described as follows: Beginning at a point on the east line of Section 11, 400 feet south of the northeast corner thereof; thence south $89^{\circ} 50' 35''$ west, 220 feet; thence south $0^{\circ} 09' 25''$ east, 800 feet; thence south $89^{\circ} 50' 35''$ west, 704 feet; thence south $0^{\circ} 09' 25''$ east, 400 feet; thence south $89^{\circ} 50' 30''$ west, 395.62 feet to the west line of the east half of said northeast quarter of Section 11; thence south $0^{\circ} 12' 10''$ east, 500 feet, more or less, to the south line of Lot 8; thence south $89^{\circ} 48' 50''$ east, 1012 feet; thence south $34^{\circ} 57' 30''$ east, 538.28 feet; thence north $50^{\circ} 00'$ east, 237.24 feet; thence north $30^{\circ} 48' 30''$ west, 80 feet; thence north $22^{\circ} 00'$ east, 452.57 feet; thence north $0^{\circ} 09' 25''$ west, 790 feet; thence north $23^{\circ} 34'$ west, 785.42 feet; to the point of beginning, excepting therefrom the northerly 469 feet and the southerly 450 feet, all in Township 34 North, Range 13 East of the Third Principal Meridian, in Will County, Illinois.

Parcel 4: The west half of Lot 3, the north 412.5 feet of the east 127.5 feet of Lot 4, and that part of Lots 4 and 5 described as follows: Beginning at the northwest corner of said Lot 5; thence east along the north line of said Lots 5 and 4 to the northwest corner of the east 127.5 feet of said Lot 5; thence

south along the west line of said east 127.5 feet of Lot 4 a distance of 412.5 feet; thence southwesterly to a point on the west line of said Lot 5, said point being 580 feet south of the northwest corner of said Lot 5; thence north along the west line of said Lot 5 a distance of 580 feet to the point of beginning; all in the Subdivision of the southeast quarter of Section 11, Township 34 North, Range 13 East of the Third Principal Meridian, in Will County, Illinois.

Parcel 5: The north half of the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 2, Township 34 North, Range 13 East of the Third Principal Meridian, in Will County, Illinois.

The property herinabove described is dedicated for the purposes, and shall be held, maintained, and used, as provided for Nature Preserves in "An Act in relation to the acquisition, control, maintenance, improvement and protection of State parks and nature preserves", approved June 26, 1925, as heretofore amended and "An Act relating to the creation of the Illinois Nature Preserves Commission and defining its powers and duties", approved August 28, 1963, as heretofore amended. Said property is further dedicated for the purposes, and shall be held, maintained, and used, as provided for Nature Preserves in any amendment to said Acts enacted hereafter, but no such amendment shall alter the exclusive commitment of said land to the preservation of natural conditions for the purposes specified in said Acts as of the date of this dedication.

Upon the approval of the Illinois Nature Preserves Commission and the Illinois Department of Conservation, that part of the real property herein dedicated lying within 100 feet of the centerline of existing Monee Road and within 100 feet of the centerline of existing Western Avenue may be used for public highway purposes.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we have herunto set our hands and seals this

_____ day of _____, 1978.

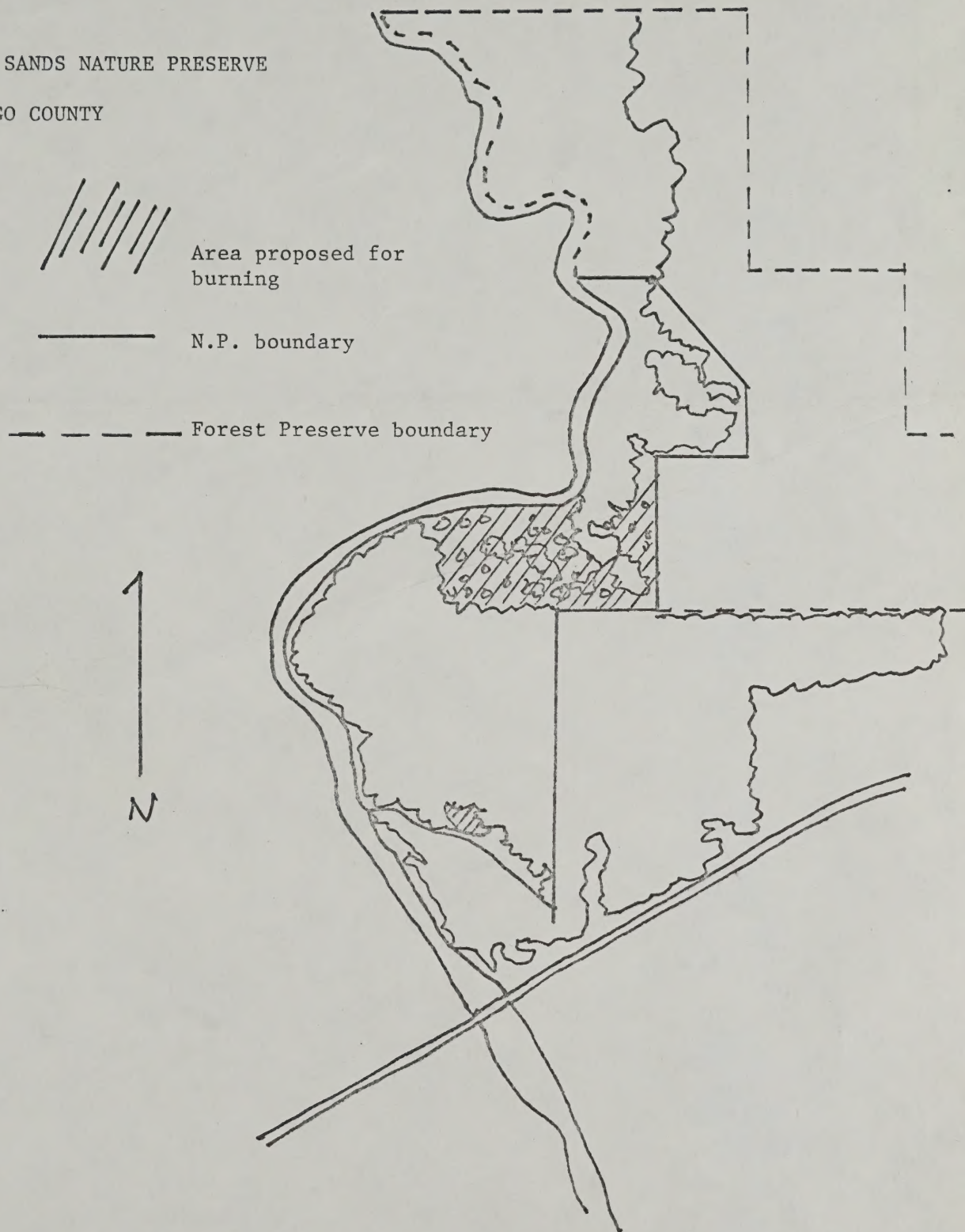
APPROVED:

Governor

_____, 1978
Date

COLORED SANDS NATURE PRESERVE

WINNEBAGO COUNTY



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS-URBANA



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